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Change in Charleston's Built Environment: A Study of Building Footprints Comparing Primary Dwellings to Secondary Buildings in Harleston Village

Gabriel Michael Cristofari
Clemson University, gmcristofari@stny.rr.com

CHANGE IN CHARLESTON'S BUILT ENVIRONMENT: A STUDY OF BUILDING FOOTPRINTS COMPARING PRIMARY DWELLINGS TO SECONDARY BUILDINGS IN HARLESTON VILLAGE

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Gabriel Michael Cristofari
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Accepted by:
Amalia Leifeste, Committee Chair
Craig Bennett
Grant Gilmore
Carter Hudgins

ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the rates of change for main dwellings and secondary buildings in Harleston Village, one of Charleston, South Carolina's, early suburban neighborhoods. The goal of this thesis is to study how the frequency of change for secondary buildings compares with that of primary dwellings and to see if secondary buildings encounter a greater rate of change compared with primary dwellings. The research will quantify an anecdotal phenomenon, of outbuildings being demolished or altered more than primary buildings. The study area for this thesis is Harleston Village, and the sample data was gathered from nine city blocks. The two eastern blocks are bounded by George Street to the north, Saint Philip Street on the east, Wentworth Street to the south, and Coming Street on the west. A larger seven-block sample is bounded by Bull Street to the north, Coming Street to the east, Montagu Street to the south, and Halsey Boulevard on the west. The 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps illustrate the change in building footprints for both primary dwellings and secondary buildings.

A total of 228 primary dwellings and 485 secondary buildings were recorded in the sample. The data shows that 42% of back buildings were demolished over the study period, compared with 68% of main dwellings, thus contradicting the idea main dwellings are changed less than secondary buildings. This finding contradicts the idea that back buildings are more vulnerable; instead, percentage-wise main dwellings are at a higher risk. When looking at raw numbers, more secondary buildings are demolished due

to the fact there were traditionally more secondary buildings than main dwellings on a given property lot. But when looking at percentages of demolition for the two building types, main dwellings are as vulnerable, if not more so, compared to secondary buildings.

The significance of this thesis is rooted in the method applied and the results yielded from it. This process developed here can be applied to other areas with their own built resources if there is a collection of Sanborn Maps available leading to another form of documentation of the built environment. The decrease in percent of demolition shown on the line graphs for secondary buildings shows a shift in preservation practice and ethics in the latter part of the twentieth century. Demolition rates for main dwellings and secondary buildings are inverted from 1944-1955 and from 1955-1973. Showing that no matter whether there are protections in the form of guidelines or from review boards placed upon buildings, if there is a great enough pressure placed on them, demolition can happen. No building type, whether ornate or vernacular, is safe from change and should be documented when the opportunity is presented to learn from and hopefully share with future generations and researchers.

This work can be continued for the remaining portions of Charleston and can be implemented in other cities with historic built resources. Rates of demolition and alteration can help preservationists evaluate risk to various parts of the built environment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

List of Figures (Continued)

List of Figures (Continued)

List of Figures (Continued)

List of Figures (Continued)

LIST OF TABLES

List of Tables (Continued)

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, built environments across the globe have been redesigned and remodeled to accommodate the ever-changing needs of society. Land redevelopment through alteration or demolition of buildings has cleared tracts of land for new construction. The urban renewal movement is one such event in the United States' history where older buildings seen as obsolete were replaced by modern construction. While the redevelopment of land is a fluid process connected to changing social trends and customs, historic built resources are vulnerable to these forces. These vulnerable resources can be character-defining features of a landscape that help society understand their unique past. If an excessive amount of change occurs at a rapid pace, without sufficient documentation or thought given to the repercussions, important social and cultural connections to the past are severed with the destruction a building. Vulnerable built resources in southern historic cities such as Annapolis, Charleston, and Savannah are outbuildings that supported the land owner and his family's needs. In this thesis outbuildings may be referred to as accessory, auxiliary, secondary, supplementary, back, or ancillary buildings. These terms are used to label buildings such as kitchen houses, carriage houses, laundries, privies, and any other building that primarily was a utilitarian in nature. In Charleston the most dominant types were kitchens, carriage houses/wagon houses. A type only observed a few times on Sanborn Maps was "Servants." All these terms refer to the same type of building. This thesis seeks to examine if there is a

difference in perceived social value placed on back buildings versus primary dwellings as seen by the rate of demolition or significant alteration as portrayed on the Sanborn Maps for Charleston's Harleston Village in 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955 and 1973.

Charleston History:

Charles Towne, later named Charleston in 1765, was established in 1680 at Oyster Point at the tip of the peninsula between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.[1]

Figure 1.1: Crisp Map of Charles Town courtesy of SCIWAY. Illustrates Charleston in 1711 with fortification wall around settlement.

[1]Johnathan Poston, The Buildings of Charleston: A Guide to the City's Architecture (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), 16 & 18.

Originally the settlers had established a settlement at Albemarle Point, but it was moved to Oyster Point for both its defensive capabilities and economic benefits as a port. Charles Town was laid out using the Grand Modell, a plan laying out streets in a grid pattern with a central public square.[2] Charles Town was a walled city where fortifications were completed around 1704 and remained until 1719 when the city began to expand.[3]

Figure 1.2: Ichnography of Charles Town at High Water from 1739 courtesy of SCIWAY. Illustrates Charleston's expansion beyond the completed 1704 walls.

[2] Poston, The Buildings of Charleston: 17.
[3]Ibid.

Charleston's expansion was directly connected to its population increase and its wealth through trade, which centered around rice, indigo and slaves. From 1700 to 1740 more than forty percent of slaves imported into North America came through Charleston.[4] By 1730 South Carolina's population grew to 30,000 of which 20,000 were enslaved. Fear of a slave rebellion was a highly documented concern for white Charlestonians. The Stono Rebellion in 1739 is one event that manifested and increased the fear of other Charlestonians. The Stono Rebellion took place at plantations along the Stono River and was America's bloodiest slave rebellion. The fire of 1740 burned nearly half the city at the time including parts of Elliott, Broad, Union (now known as State), and Church Streets. By 1772 Charleston's population was roughly 12,000, becoming the largest city in British North America. Later in 1778 another fire erupted destroying several blocks of the city. An educational institution known as the College of Charleston was incorporated in 1785. Establishing an institution of higher learning signaled a change from a family sending their son off to Europe for schooling to staying domestic. Another fire in 1796 spread west from East Bay to Meeting Street, where the area between Broad and Cumberland received most of the damage. The foreign slave trade reopened in South Carolina since 1787, more than 40,000 enslaved people were imported in the next five years until the practice was brought to an end in 1808. The final straw pushing a majority of the white population's fear of a slave rebellion over the edge was Denmark Vesey's "slave insurrection plot" of 1822. Denmark Vesey's "slave insurrection plot" is a complex and interesting topic. For the purposes of this thesis, a I brief explanation of the

[4]Poston, The Buildings of Charleston: 25.

event is provided. For a more in-depth analysis of the topic, refer toa thesis by Sarah Katherine Dykens entitled “Commemoration and Controversy: The Memorialization of Denmark Vesey in Charleston, South Carolina.” The plot was discovered before the rebellion took place, and the conspirators were hanged or sent out of South Carolina. The aborted rebellion planned by Denmark Vesey in 1822, a free man living in Charleston, made the fear of insurrection vastly more immediate. In response to Vesey's plan to murder white city dwellers and to free enslaved Africans and African-Americans, white Charlestonians tightened control over the movements and actions of urban enslaved and free black residents. By establishing curfews and constructing civic buildings such as the Guard House and the Arsenal, Charlestonians attempted to control slavery in the public sphere.[5] In 1838 a fire raged across 145 acres of the city, destroying roughly 1,000 buildings from King Street to Ansonborough. An earthquake in 1886 hit Charleston causing damage city-wide. Charleston’s population increased in 1941 with the beginning of World War II when the Naval Yard became the third largest industry in the state.

By the 1950’s Charleston under Mayor Morrison continued the popular, at the time, approach to clearing “slums” in the city. Many of these neighborhoods were predominantly African American. This clearing of perceived slums left many without homes and forced families to move out of their original neighborhoods. The new construction caused the area to increase in value and, as a result, forced out families could who not afford to pay the taxes or rent associated with the new construction. This

[5]Gina Haney, “In Complete Order: Social Control and Architectural Organization in the Charleston Back Lot,” Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, 1996.

classic type of urban renewal practice interfaced with early preservation movements. Susan Pringle Frost, a prominent female figure in Charleston during the early 20th century, saved many historic buildings from demolition by relocating them. While this approach did save many historic buildings from demolition and helped preserve the City of Charleston's built environment, it simultaneously caused property and housing costs to soar. Higher costs caused low-income individuals and families to be forced out of the area and find housing on the outskirts of the city. As a result, the city administration could report over 900 buildings had been repaired and over 350 demolished using federal money. Mayor Morrison continued to drain the marshlands and improve the condition of the streets. In 1949 East Bay Street opened from Calhoun Street to the Cooper River Bridge, providing a north-south transportation route. In 1951 Lockwood Boulevard was completed on drained marshland.

During Mayor Riley's administration from 1975-1988, Charleston saw a major push in preserving and restoring built resources. Tourism continued to increase bringing in a vast amount of money. Today Charleston's economy is heavily reliant on tourism and was hit hard by the world-wide pandemic of 2020. Many small businesses closed or experienced hard financial times.[6]

Charleston is composed of numerous neighborhoods each with its own history and layout. For this thesis Harleston Village will act as the study area. Harleston Village is located on the southwestern portion of the peninsula with Calhoun Street acting as the

[6] Walter Fraser, *Charleston! Charleston! The History of a Southern City*, South Carolina: The University of South Carolina Press, 1989, 394-438.

northern boundary, Saint Philip, Archdale and Legare Streets to the east, Broad Street to the south, and Halsey Boulevard and Lockwood Drive to the west. Harleston Village is a good case study location because the neighborhood has a significant amount of history as Charleston's second oldest suburb and has experienced a decent amount of infill incorporating the area into the history of Charleston's land growth over time. Harleston Village has been and is currently exposed to developmental pressures thus illustrating how Charleston has altered its built environment through time to meet changing ideologies. To evaluate how each property within Harleston has changed, Sanborn Maps of 1888 to 1973 were studied. Fire Insurance a brand of Sanborn Maps show building footprint, location, size, use, and building material for each building located on a property. Using digitized Sanborn maps from different years and inputting them into Geographical Information System (GIS) creates maps showing change in both the main house and its secondary buildings creating a qualitative study. From the maps created, patterns can be discerned and quantitative data can be drawn showing what percentage of the main house and outbuildings have been altered or destroyed in Harleston Village.

Harleston Village History

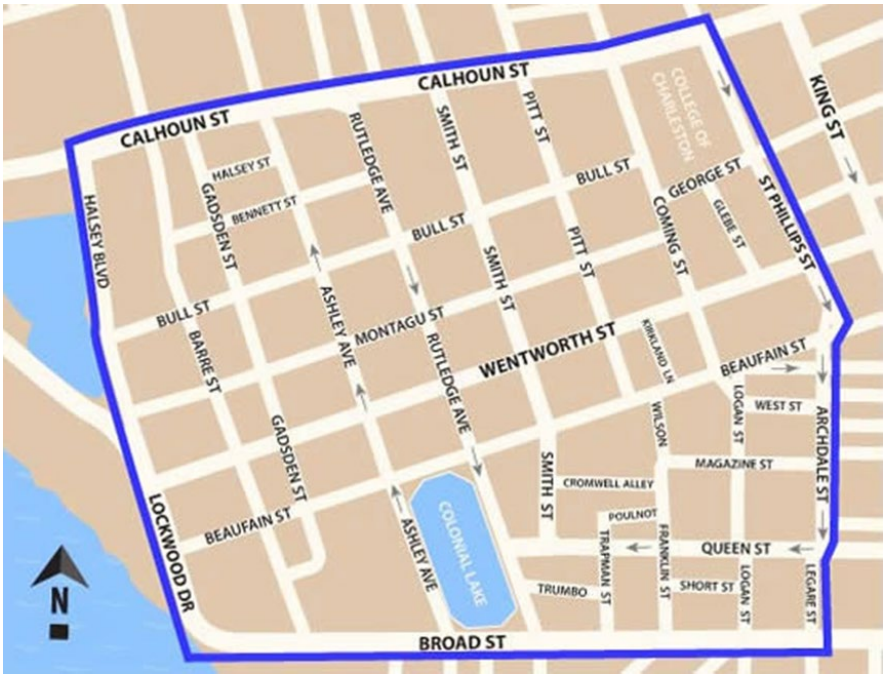

Figure 1.3: Map of Harleston Village outlined in blue with street names.

Harleston Village, with the exception of Ansonborough, is Charleston's earliest suburb. Henry Hughes and John Coming, who was first mate on the ship Carolina, were granted the land now known as Harleston Village. John Coming's widow, Affra Harleston Coming, deeded seventeen acres in the southeast portion of Harleston Village to Saint Philips as glebe land. A glebe land is a piece of land serving as part of a clergyman's benefice and providing income. However, a northeastern tract became the Free School Lands and is now the College of Charleston. Initially, the College of Charleston's first classes were held in Saint Philip's rectory on Glebe Street. A few years later, the Revolutionary era barracks were converted into spaces for the College located a block north. In 1770, Affra Harleston Coming's nephew John Harleston inherited the remains of the Coming tract and then subdivided the land into lots. Streets for the newly planned village were named after prominent provincial and imperial politicians of the time: Pitt, Smith, Bull,

Montagu, Wentworth, Barre, Beaufain, Rutledge, Gadsden and Lynch (now known as Ashley). Lots were slowly purchased and developed in Harleston. The glebe lands in 1770 were broken down and then further divided with the opening of Glebe Street in 1797. Saint Philip's retained ownership of many of these lots, and development occurred on these lands through long term leases. At first leases ran for either twenty-one or thirty-one years and required the lessee to build a house of a certain size and within a specific period of time. These lots were retained by both Saint Philip's and Saint Michael's parishes after the American Revolution, but as time passed the lots were sold off. Irregular tidal creeks and marshes through Harleston Village hindered the neighborhood's development. However, in the late 18th century, the western edge was obtained by Thomas Bennett Sr. who joined with mechanic Daniel Cannon to establish lumber and rice mills using tides to power them. The Bennett family was responsible for many of the grand houses built in the neighborhood. During the early 19th century, lots were divided, and dwellings designed using the single house plan began to pop up throughout. In the 1840s and 1850s, Harleston Village dwellings were constructed in Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles based on the side-hall and double-parlor plan. One of the first row houses constructed in Charleston was on Bull Street. The western edge of the neighborhood was industrial. Harleston has been a diverse neighborhood with respect to population demographics. The college attracted a professional and intellectual group. Coming Street became a residential area for Charleston's free black population before 1861. After the Civil War, numerous black churches were established in the area. With subdivision of large lots, small houses and tenements began to be constructed, shifting

Harleston's lots from being spacious to cramped. Infilling Bennett Mill Pond allowed Rutledge and Ashley (then called Lynch) Avenues to be extended and created a new street named Bennett. Cannon Park was developed with the infilling of the mill pond, and opportunities to have new lots around the park allowed for redevelopment around the new public space created around a tidal pond to the south later called Colonial Lake. Industrialists in the postbellum period lived in Harleston Village and altered old houses with Victorian architectural features or built new buildings. Harleston Village continued to grow in the 20th century with the infilling after World War II along the Ashley River and the expansion of the College of Charleston in the glebe lands and the remaining eastern portion of Harleston Village. College of Charleston's expansion has resulted in many buildings being restored, streets being closed and becoming walkways within campus, and the demolition of houses along Saint Philip and George Streets. As Charleston's historic district was expanded to include Ansonborough and Harleston Village in 1966, the preservation and zoning ordinance was updated too.[7]

Charleston's Other Neighborhoods

The South of Broad Neighborhood contains the largest portion of original land divided by the city. Half of Charleston's original walled settlement can be found south of Broad Street. Many of Charleston's oldest residences can be found here, particularly on the first two blocks of Tradd Street and numerous central blocks of Church Street. The

[7]Poston, The Buildings of Charleston, 22.

Battery, a social gathering place for many Charlestonians, is found in this neighborhood. Along the eastern portion of the peninsula's tip is the High Battery, a location in the city where grand and ornate townhouses look over the sea wall out into the harbor and the Atlantic Ocean. At one point in time the area housed commercial uses where ships would dock, however the commercial business and ships are found in other parts of the city now.[8]

Downtown represents the commercial heart of the city and is shaped like a fishhook, beginning at the intersection of King and Calhoun, running along King to Broad, and then turning east on Broad until it reaches East Bay and terminates at the Customs House. While this is not an historic arrangement, the area contains the retail, wholesale and professional hub of the city. Many churches and buildings used for social purposes are located in the Downtown area too.[9]

The French Quarter is a modern term given to this area of the city that encompasses the northern portion of what was once the walled city. The term French Quarter came about due to two waves of French immigration into the neighborhood. The first came after 1685 because French Huguenots (a Protestant branch of Christianity) were forced out by Louis XIV, a Roman Catholic monarch. A built resource representing the first wave of French immigration was the establishment of the French Huguenot Church located at 136 Church Street. The second wave came from French Saint-

[8]South Carolina Historical Society, "Charleston: Alone Among the Cities," Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000, 11.
[9]South Carolina Historical Society, "Charleston: Alone Among the Cities," 39.

Domingue located in the Caribbean. Refuges from a slave rebellion began to find their way into the United States. A majority of the buildings in the area are associated with a later date, predominantly after 1796, because a large fire swept through the neighborhood. Located at the northern boundary of the French Quarter stands the Powder Magazine, the oldest public building in Charleston on Cumberland Street.[10]

Ansonborough, Charleston's oldest suburb, was laid out by Lord George Anson. Anson named streets located in the area after himself and his ships. For example, name of streets were named George, Anson, Centurion, Scarborough, and Squirrel. Today, only George and Anson Streets remain; the latter three have been renamed. Ansonborough's southern boundary is the Market, which stands on a creek bed not filled until 1800. Homes located in the area date from the late 1830s and 1840s. Unfortunately, a devastating fire in 1838 ravaged Ansonborough, running from the waterfront to King Street.[11]

Charleston's East Side is bounded by Calhoun Street to the south, King Street to the west, the Cooper River Bridges to the north, and the Cooper River to the east. Mazyckborough, Wraggsborough and Hampstead, examples of other historic suburbs, are located here. Hampstead is the northernmost neighborhood and is the oldest of the three. Hampstead was developed in 1769 by Henry Laurens and numerous business associates. Streets in Hampstead were labeled Nassau, Hanover, Drake, Amherst, Hampden, America, Columbus and Wolfe, representing their Whig sentiments. Mazyckborough was

[10]South Carolina Historical Society, "Charleston: Alone Among the Cities," 77.
[11]South Carolina Historical Society, "Charleston: Alone Among the Cities," 95.

laid out by Alexander Mazyck soon after the Revolution. Mazyckborough is usually connected in the same breath as Wraggsborough, which is found north of Mazyckborough. Streets in both neighborhoods were named after either the developer of the area or members of their family. Examples of streets found in the area are John, Judith, Henrietta, Mary, Ann and Elizabeth. Charleston's East Side during the first half of the nineteenth century was a hub for early industrial development. In 1849 Charleston annexed the area. This part of Charleston was home to black residents both enslaved and freed who could live away from strict racial laws enforced in the lower portion of the city.[12]

Similar to the East Side, the West Side of the peninsula consists of numerous suburbs; the Wragg Lands, Radcliffborough, the Elliott Lands, Cannonborough, Rugely Lands, and Elliottborough. Industry played a significant role; saw and rice mills were prevalent in the area. In addition to having industrial facilities, the West Side was home to Charleston's black community. Much of what is now the West Side was once marsh, creeks, and ponds, filled in during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[13]

The last and furthest north part of Charleston is known as "The Neck." As Charleston grew and expanded out of its walls, the designation moved further and further northward. During the early part of Charleston's history, anything north of Calhoun Street was known as "The Neck." A common conception related to this term is that this is Charleston's less developed area during a period of time. A modern boundary used to

[12]South Carolina Historical Society, "Charleston: Alone Among the Cities," 113.
[13]South Carolina Historical Society, "Charleston: Alone Among the Cities," 123.

discern where “The Neck” begins is anything above Line Street toward the Naval Base. As with the West and East Side the area was diverse in the nineteenth century with truck farms, phosphate mills, and other industrial institutions in close proximity to homes. In 1849 the City of Charleston annexed all land south of Mount Pleasant Street. Following the annexation, a number of cemeteries immediately north of the city limits were laid out for the various religious and ethnic populations of Charleston.[14]

Single & Double Houses

As Charleston grew as a prominent port city, wealth was accumulated through the export of goods, specifically rice, indigo, cotton, and enslaved. Planters and merchants with their new found wealth constructed grand homes broadcasting their wealth and status. These homes took the form of a double or single house. What separates a double from a single house is the building’s footprint and orientation towards the street.

[14]South Carolina Historical Society, “Charleston: Alone Among the Cities,” 133.

The single house is a character defining feature of Charleston's built landscape and emerged in the 18th centuries.[15] The origins of the single house reverberated to Georgian style row houses during Charleston's infancy. Single houses' gable end faces the street. Single houses are two or more stories tall and have a central stair hall or passage with a room on either side.[16] The main entrance into the interior of the building does not face the street, instead faces the adjacent lot. Facing the street is a piazza door or screen against would-be onlookers from the street. Piazzas run the entire length of the single house providing shade. Halfway down the piazza is a door into the interior of the building. Living spaces within the house are elevated off the ground to shield the main house's family and guests from smells in the street and work yard, while simultaneously taking advantage of the prevailing sea breezes. Single houses are found in both commercial and residential neighborhoods.[17]

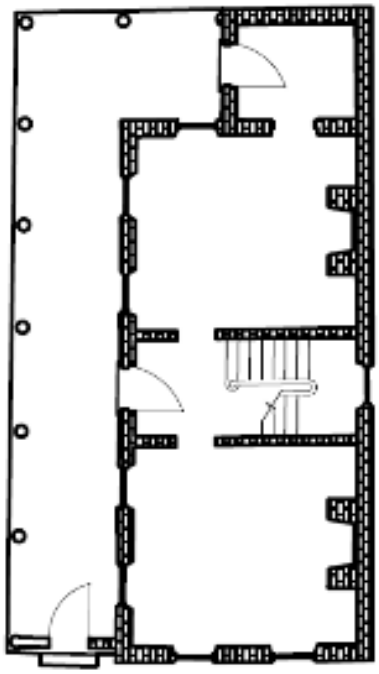

Figure 1.4: Single House conceptual floor plan. Drawn by author.

[15]Peter A. Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston: Pattern and Process in an Eighteenth-Century Southern City," Journal of Social History, Vol. 18, No. 4 (Summer, 1985), 612.
[16]Bernard L. Herman, "The Embedded Landscape of the Charleston Single House, 1780-1820," Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Vol. 7, Exploring Everyday Landscapes (1997), 42.
[17]Elizabeth A. Shaw, "Adaptive Use Potential of Kitchen and Carriage Houses Toward Smart Growth Goals in Charleston, South Carolina" (2013), All Theses, 1676, 25-27.

Double houses were based on English Georgian forms. These symmetrical buildings have two floors with four rooms on each. A central hall or passage ran the length of each floor. On each side of the hall are two rooms with fireplaces. Roofs for double houses generally have a low pitch and the primary elevation faces the street. Entrances for these buildings are housed under an elaborately decorated portico supported by columns. In high style examples, a flight of steps ascended to a landing roughly ten feet above the ground.[18]

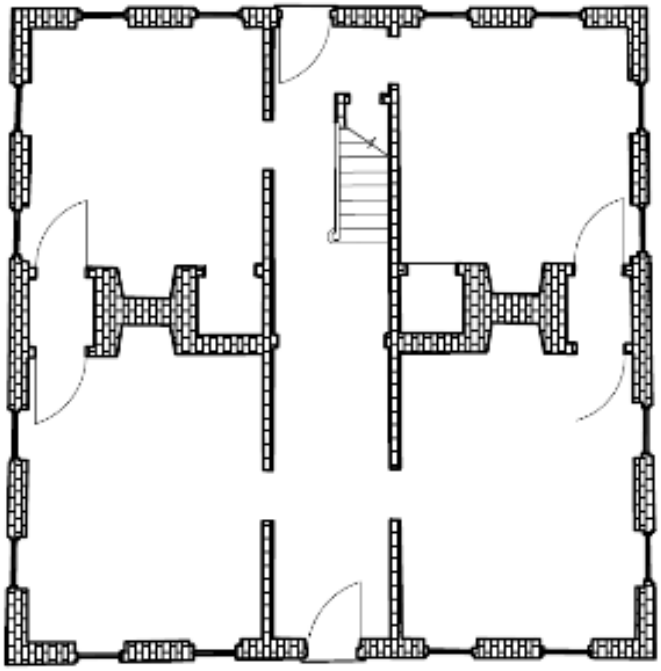

Figure 1.5: Double House conceptual floor plan. Drawn by author.

Outbuildings & Work Yard

Examples of outbuildings included kitchens, wash houses (otherwise known as laundries), carriage houses, stables, privies and other utilitarian buildings. Kitchens and wash houses typically were found in the same building. Kitchen, wash houses, carriage houses and stable buildings functioned as quarters for the enslaved workers too. For

[18]Peter A. Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston, 612.

example, the first floor of a kitchen functioned as a space for cooking and preparing meals for the landowners of the property, whereas the second floor was broken up into rooms for the enslaved to sleep. Second floor layouts consisted of a large communal space, or more commonly, the second floor was divided up into small cramped rooms. Outbuilding windows were shuttered or left unglazed. Social exchanges for the enslaved were found in kitchens and wash houses, work yards, and when they could get away from their owner's property market stalls. Wharves were also congregating spaces. After Denmark Vesey's attempted revolt of 1822 was foiled, a fearful white population was driven to contain the physical movement, sight, and sound of the black majority's ability to move throughout Charleston. To constrict enslaved populations, masonry garden walls replaced wooden fences; rear door, and window openings with the ability to communicate to the outside world were sealed. Whether the kitchen or wash house is located in the same or separate building large, open fireplaces were utilized to heat and perform the task of cooking food or washing the clothes of the master, his family and guests. Butchering of animals happened in the work yard or kitchen too, creating an unsanitary space. The back buildings would often mimic the same architectural style of the primary dwelling. The architectural details found on the primary dwelling are more pronounced and composed of more expensive materials, compared to the simple details on back buildings. For example, the house for the landowner would have brick walls laid in an expensive bond pattern such as a Flemish bond, whereas outbuildings might be brick too, but the walls would be laid in a less expensive and easier bonding pattern such as a common bond. These spaces primarily for enslaved Africans and African Americans

were located to the rear of the property behind the primary dwelling and separated from the formal gardens. Back buildings, along with the dirty work yard, were the environment of the enslaved residents of a property. Unlike the crushed shell walking paths found in the formal garden, the work yard was dirt left exposed to the elements. Without any material on top of the dirt, the area became a mud pit where animals would roam around. Animals used for food could be found in the work yard in pens or roaming around freely.

Property Lot Layout

Traditionally tracts of land in Charleston are long and narrow and represent a defining feature of the city's built environment. Historically, property lots in Charleston contained either a single or double house, formal gardens, outbuildings, and wooden fences or masonry walls.

A single or double house was the showpiece building on a property where the land owner lived. Formal gardens associated with a single house are at the front of the lot adjacent to the building, whereas formal gardens generally are located immediately to the back. Separating the master's spaces from those of the enslaved were wooden fences or brick walls. Secondary buildings and a work yard are located in the back of the property lot. Buildings and structures run in a linear orientation on a given lot in Charleston. Typically, the main house fronted the street and directly behind the big house was a

kitchen. After the kitchen followed a carriage house and stables. Privies were the last building in the linear progression. Below is an example from an 1888 Sanborn map illustrating, this minus the privy, but the kitchen house is directly behind the main house followed by what is assumed to be a carriage house.

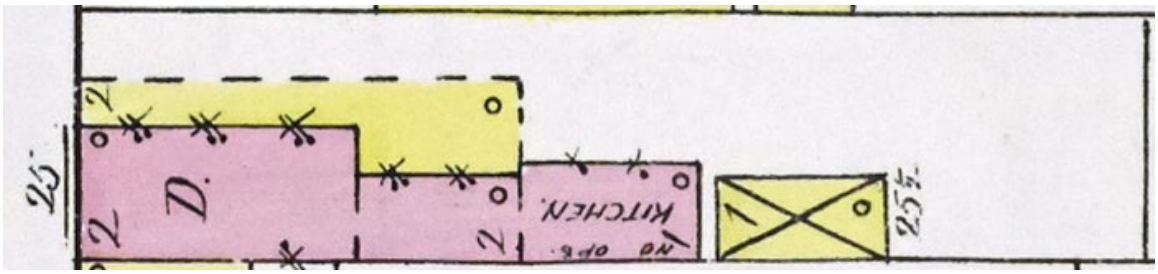

Figure 1.6: 1888 Sanborn Map of 25 Franklin Street. Representative of a long narrow property lot found throughout Charleston.

There are a few rare cases where the outbuildings are laid out in more or a rural plantation layout. The St. George Tucker House and the Peyton Randolph House, both in Williamsburg, VA, are examples of properties where the layout represents a rural plantation. The Nathaniel Russell House located at 51 Meeting Street is an example of how the buildings and structures on a property flowed in a linear direction. While on the other hand, the Aiken Rhett House at 48 Elizabeth Street and the Joseph Manigault House at 360 Meeting Street are examples of where the outbuildings are at the front of the property and are laid out in a plantation style. In the nineteenth century, kitchens were often connected to the main house by a pantry or "ell" to ensure food remained hot and to allow more storage space for the ever-growing collections of china, silver, and other finery. Each building on a given property lot was positioned to optimize the ability of the master to have constant surveillance on his enslaved population and the work yard.

As fire prevention and fire proofing strategies developed, kitchens became more integrated into the main house. Specifically in Charleston, the main house and kitchen house became connected through various building campaigns involving additions or hyphens.

After World War II Charleston saw a massive population increase with soldiers coming back and establishing families. Property owners who owned land with a main house and outbuildings in the back took this opportunity to retrofit kitchen houses, carriages, stables, and other substantial buildings into housing for families or individuals in need of housing. Today, remnants of this trend in Charleston are properties with addresses half of a whole number; for example, located on Water Street is a property with the address 18 ½.

Board of Architecture Review (BAR)

Regulation concerning alterations to historic buildings and buildings' exterior are overseen by a committee, whose primary goal is to control what and how much change can occur to an historic building or structure. These committees go by various names, but are established and follow guidelines outlined in a document known as a preservation ordinance. Located within the planning department of a city with a preservation ordinance is a historic preservationist or historic preservationist planner whose job is to advise and consult the committee concerning best preservationist practices given what is laid out in the ordinance. These guidelines can be modified or compromises can be made between the committee and the property owner to guarantee both sides are satisfied.

Historic preservation began as a tool for the architecturally extravagant and sites connected to historically significant figures. Charleston was the first city in the United States to create a preservation ordinance in 1931, and with the ordinance, the Board of Architectural Review (BAR) was created. Specific to the study area of this thesis, Charleston's historic district was expanded to include both Ansonborough and Harleston Village neighborhoods in 1966.[19] In 2016 Charleston rewrote the BAR ordinance because of new construction described as "big and boxy" along upper King and Meeting Streets going against the character of Charleston.[20] Two other reasons for revising the ordinance were because little had been done since 1931 and the BAR's geographical jurisdiction expanded.[21] To assist architects, developers, and property owners understand what were acceptable modifications to historic buildings, an approval matrix was created.[22] Charleston's BAR height regulations changed from being based on feet to number of stories.[23] The purpose of the board is to protect and preserve the old historic or architecturally worthy buildings and quaint neighborhoods which impart a distinct aspect to the city and which serve as visible reminders of the historical and cultural heritage of the city, the state, and the nation. Within the historic districts, the BAR has the authority to review and approve or deny all new construction, alterations and renovations visible from the street. Demolitions come under review for any building south of Mount Pleasant Street that is fifty years or older and for those located in the Old and Historic District.

[19]Poston, The Buildings of Charleston, 22.
[20]*Board of Architecture Review Vertical File*, South Carolina Room, Charleston County Public Library, Charleston, S.C.
[21]Ibid
[22]Ibid
[23]Ibid

Any building slated for demolition in the Old and Historic District is subject to review regardless of age. Buildings included on the Landmark Overlay Properties list come under BAR jurisdiction too. When reviewing changes to historic properties and proposed new construction, the BAR follows the principles written in the Charleston Standards. Minor modifications including painting, sitework, signage, repairs are primarily reviewed by staff and do not require a full board review. Limiting the BAR's authority to building alterations seen from street view creates situations where buildings positioned to the back of Charleston's typical long narrow lots are vulnerable to any degree of alteration or demolition. The general consensus is that outbuildings have been a sacrificial lambs where modern amenities such as HVAC, electrical, and plumbing systems have been installed without much thought of what physical or cultural resources connected to the enslaved of the past are lost. This thesis looks to examine if among other things, the purview of BAR jurisdiction protecting buildings visible from public right of way is seen in the different treatment of front and back houses.

Today the BAR is broken down into two different boards; BAR-small and BAR-large. BAR-small reviews and approves or denies applications for projects that are up to 10,000 square feet. On this specific board are five members and two alternates who are appointed by City Council. Members are either citizens of the City of Charleston or are non-citizens who own a business in the city. Of the five board members; two are registered architects, one is an attorney, one is a licensed professional involved in construction or engineering, and the last member is a lay person. Members and alternates must demonstrate an interest in historic design or preservation in at least one of the

following fields: fine arts, architecture, structural engineering, landscape architecture, civil engineering, urban design, city planning, preservation, construction, real estate development, law, or associated disciplines. BAR-large has the same principles except they review application that exceed 10,000 square feet.

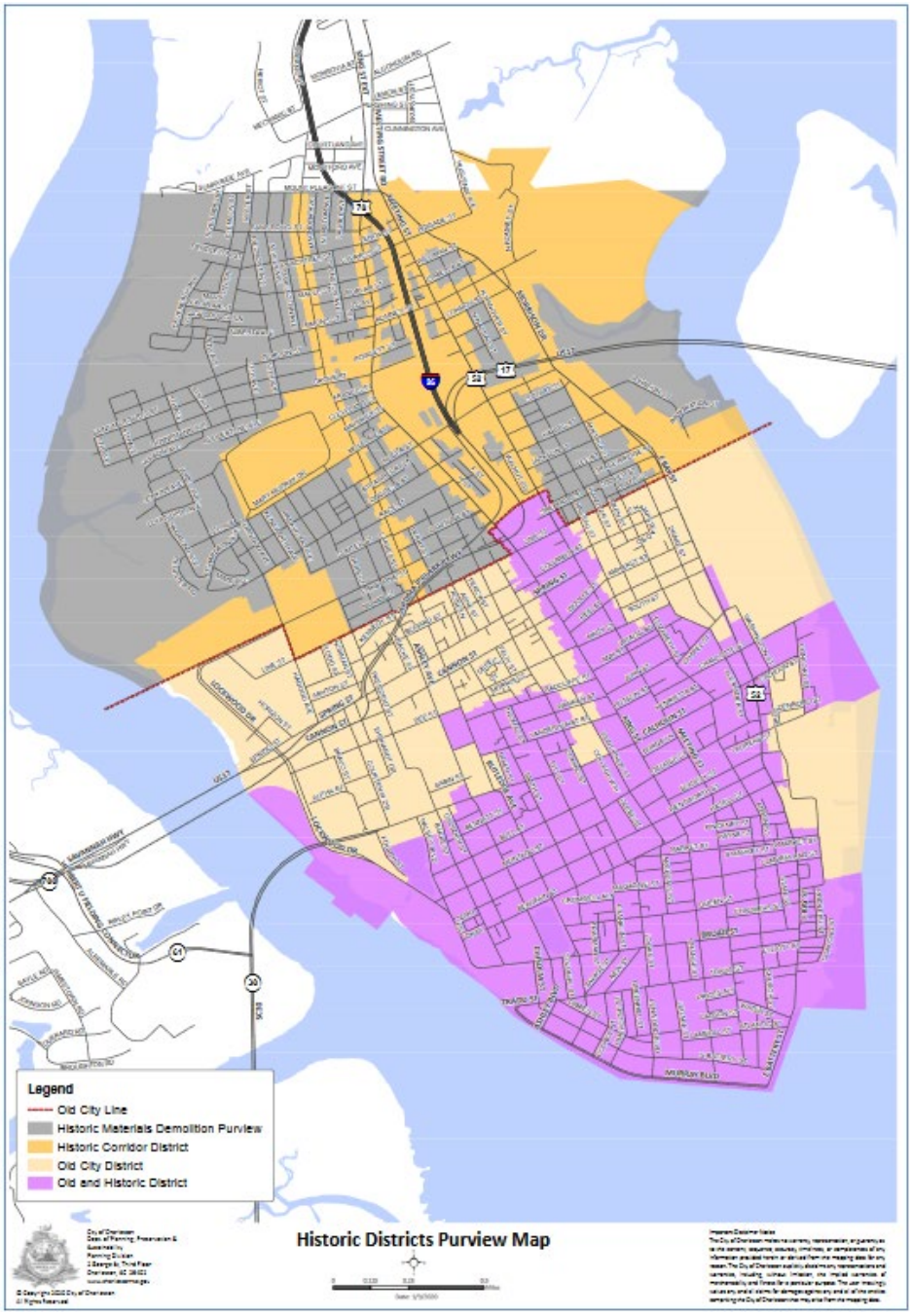

Figure 1.7: Charleston Historic Districts Map showing where BAR has authority on exterior alterations and demolitions. Courtesy of the City of Charleston's website found on Board of Architectural Review (BAR) page.

Developmental Pressures

Due to an increased influx of tourism over the years, Charleston has been pressured to handle the increased population affecting traffic. Around the fringes and beginning to infiltrate into the interior of the peninsula are large condominium high rises. These detract from the historical integrity of the city because of their massing, scaling, and height compared to the historic buildings. Protection from the BAR is crucial to preventing new construction from overwhelming the historic city. With Charleston becoming a hub for tourism, economic pressures will have to be measured and countered, weighing the pros and cons of allowing a change in a part of the city towards a more modern aesthetic. Current preservation efforts are geared towards combating modern high rises and finding appropriate uses for historic buildings to accommodate a modern need. Another pressure placed on the city because of tourism is massive cruise ships coming into the harbor and docking close to the Market.

The information outlined in the various sections of the introduction provides background helping the reader understand how this thesis is connected to Charleston's history, the buildings of the city, and how the buildings came under review as historic preservation became a valued tool for protecting older buildings. Knowing that Charleston was a major port city in agriculture, textile and more significantly the trans-Atlantic slave trade signifies the city could be a wealth of knowledge concerning African American history. Having an understanding of the BAR process and what is protected shows the study conducted in this thesis looks to illustrate how a lack of protection

allotted to outbuildings compared to the strict restrictions placed on primary buildings in Charleston.

Natural Disasters

While developmental pressures play a significant role in the reshaping of the built environment, natural disasters most certainly influenced how Charleston has changed over time. Natural disasters in the form of fires, earthquakes and hurricanes have ravaged Charleston causing billions of dollars in damages and shells of buildings that told the story of the city past. Two examples, the earthquake of 1886 and the great fire of 1861, pre-date when Sanborn documentation of Harleston Village occurred but undoubtably had effect on the area. The fire of 1861 burned through nearly the entire width of the peninsula and torched a portion of the south east quadrant of Harleston Village. The earthquake of 1886 caused wide spread devastation for the entire peninsula and most certainly affected both main dwellings and secondary buildings, possibly causing many to never be fixed due to either a lack of money or beyond the point of saving due to significant structural issues. A natural disaster that postdates the study period for this thesis is Hurricane Hugo. Hurricane Hugo was a category 5 hurricane that ripped through Charleston in September of 1989. Many people in Charleston think of events as happening either pre or post Hugo because of the mass destruction caused by the storm. Without question Hurricane Hugo destroyed countless main dwellings and secondary buildings all across the peninsula.

This thesis highlights properties with outbuildings in Harleston Village and compares the rate of demolition and alteration between the outbuildings and primary. For the study, a familiarity with Harleston Village's physical layout and what Sanborn maps are and how they can be used to determine change in the built environment over a period of time forms the basis for this thesis. After evaluation of numerous Sanborn maps pertaining to Harleston Village over an extended period of time, results will be collected and possible patterns interpreted. Charleston is lacking in the preservation of its outbuildings in Harleston Village and warrants the same study be conducted in the other neighborhoods in Charleston. This evaluation helps create a movement geared toward preserving these buildings. This thesis does not look to disprove this, but instead to bring data to the forefront showing exactly how much history has been lost and the disservice we as preservationists are doing to ourselves and the public by depriving them of a historical resource.

Today preservation is becoming a tool promoting minority groups and vernacular architecture. This shift is significant because the inclusion of minorities into the preservation narrative allows known and unknown histories to be told. Creating an all-round history through preservation efforts can help connect different communities and ethnicities together. Better regulation of outbuildings concerning alterations and demolition may provide a better context for observing aesthetic and social connections between the free and enslaved spheres. The common assumption is outbuildings are the most vulnerable to change as modern needs dictate.

This thesis attempts to answer whether Charleston has done an adequate job preserving its entire built environment, specifically outbuildings. This thesis will evaluate the extent to which outbuildings have changed by comparing change of the outbuildings to change of the main house they once served.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

Architecture is a major component in defining a city's history and identity. The built environment of Charleston, South Carolina, is internationally known for its high style architecture in the form of single and double houses built by wealthy merchants and planters. A Charleston Single House is two or more stories with a central stair hall. The dwelling is one room wide and three across. The narrow end of the building faces the street whereas a piazza runs along one of the longer façades. A Charleston Double House is essentially a rectangular building with a central stair hall running between two rooms on either side. Double Houses are typically two or more stories. These ornate buildings help drive Charleston's tourism and economy enticing people to venture out and visit an historic city whose beauty exemplifies the United States' Colonial and Antebellum Eras. According to College of Charleston's Office of Tourism Analysis 2019-2020 Annual Report, Charleston annually sees seven million visitors bring in roughly eight billion dollars of revenue.[24] However, focusing solely on the wealthy landowner's house deemphasizes the historical and cultural significance of outbuildings hidden behind the master's house. Literature pertaining to outbuildings is constantly discussed as an add-on to either a single or double house. Only recently have narratives changed such that outbuildings become the focal point of conversation. Physical buildings associated with

[24]College of Charleston, *Office of Tourism Analysis: Annual Report,* College of Charleston School of Business, 2019-2020, Assessed October 20, 2020, https://sb.cofc.edu/centers/tourismanalysis/annualreports/otaannualreport20192020.pdf.

the enslaved of the past are becoming fewer and fewer as cities and towns continue to develop.

Literature Concerning Social Change

When British colonization of America first began, the primary objective for settlers was survival. Houses and auxiliary buildings were built with materials such as packed earth and wood allowing construction of buildings built with immense speed.[25] Charleston's inhabitants desired adequate security and protection when establishing the town after 1680 between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. Ways of providing protection for the settlement included a moat, fortifications, and walls.[26] As populations grew and early settlements flourished, these areas became cities. As colonialists gained a foothold and cities popped up along the east coast of America, comfort and the accumulation of wealth shifted as the primary focuses of colonialists. As individuals acquired wealth, opportunities to construct grand showpiece residences began. With an increase in wealth came separation of entertainment and workspaces on a given property. Work buildings and the work yard were positioned most of the time to be out of sight from visitors to a house.[27] Kitchens and wash houses were detached from the main house for numerous reasons; kitchens and wash houses were enslaved work areas, smells produced from cooking and washing linens were unfavorable, and fire was a major concern. Large open hearths were a staple of kitchen houses giving off large amounts of heat. If a kitchen was

[25] Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston", 609.
[26] Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston", 608.
[27] Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston", 612.

connected to the main house the heat would travel through the house causing the interior to be extremely hot. If fire became uncontrolled it would spread quickly to the main house if the two buildings were connected.

Fear of enslaved rebellions had been in the back of many enslaved owners' minds, and eventually fear drove these individuals to significantly alter the built environment with the sole objective of benefiting themselves. This change was a gradual one where with each new disturbance came more fear in the minds of the white population. Alteration came in the form of more prominent masonry walls, iron fences, and other barriers between the wealthy white property owner and the enslaved located on their property and outside. Fences and walls had already been a component of Charleston's built environment; they were simply made more imposing with each new disturbance.

Embedded landscapes, a concept developed by Ian Hodder, provide an opportunity to study the spatial and social interactions between spaces. Hodder's concept of embedded landscapes is broken into two types of contextual meanings. The first type refers to the environmental and behavioral context of action where meanings are found in objects in relation to a larger area. The second context is where contextual meanings are found when material cultural traits and the meanings of the written word are combined. Embedded landscapes recognize how artifacts and their settings function as sites for the exchange of symbolic actions, and how the content of those actions reflect the various

and intersecting interpretations possible. This approach provides individuals the opportunity to study spaces and interactions within and between buildings.[28]

Single houses are a manifestation of the Atlantic mercantile culture to which Charleston gained wealth to express and enforce a social hierarchy in a society primarily composed of the enslaved. Organization of this urban compound ran from the street to the backyard wall decreasing in formality, architectural detail, and cleanliness.

In 1860, one third of the population living in large southern cities such as Richmond, Charleston, or Savannah were enslaved. Before fear restricted the movement of enslaved people throughout a city, enslaved workers were assigned tasks outside of their owner's property in town. High visibility of black people was a distinctive mark of southern urbanism. Southern cities generally were small and crowded, causing the spatial domains of Black and whites to overlap. If enslaved people were not relegated to sleeping in outbuildings, they lived in the house or shops of their owners. Spaces within a house utilized for housing enslaved people included the attic, cellar, or spaces to the rear of the house. Urban residents desired to have their enslaved domestic servants at hand, which led to many enslaved people sleeping within the house. Owners would commonly utilize upper stories of outbuildings to house enslaved workers at an adequate distance. A master's house, yard and gardens, and servants' quarters were the prime elements of an urban compound.

[28]Bernard L. Herman, "The Embedded Landscape of the Charleston Single House, 1780-1820," Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, Vol. 7, Exploring Everyday Landscapes (1997), 43.

The back lots of townhouses represent an architecture of social control according to Bernard L. Herman, Peter A. Coclanis, and other scholars—keeping some people in, while keeping others out. Townhouse lots enclosed by gates and fences or walls allowed white slaveowners to monitor the movement of their enslaved population, while also keeping out strangers and potential danger. The slaveowner's goal was for enslaved people to feel enclosed and trapped and act accordingly, keeping their heads down and completing their tasks. In other cases, owners allowed their enslaved individuals to "live out" meaning to reside beyond the owners' property and watchful eye. If allowed to "live out" the enslaved persons either went to small towns located outside of the city or tenements to rent rooms. A common area for these rental units was expanding mercantile and industrial districts filled with warehouses, stables, utility sheds, and other types of secondary buildings. Many of the enslaved established permanent residence here**.** For Charleston, the "Neck" became an enslaved enclave, where the enslaved could come back to family and interact with free blacks.[29] Free blacks operated canteens, grocery shops, gambling houses, and boarding houses. Here enslaved individuals could escape and contemplate the idea of freedom. Buildings in this black-dominated district were small, constructed of wood and not the most durable.[30] Toward the public gaze, white Charlestonians strove to show only their refinement through the townhouses, formal gardens, and intricate wrought iron gates visible from the streets.

[29] John Michael Vlach, "Without Recourse to Owners: The Architecture of Urban Slavery in the Antebellum South.", Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture 6 (January 1, 1997): 158
[30] John Michael Vlach, "The Plantation Tradition in an Urban Setting: The Case of the Aiken-Rhett House in Charleston, South Carolina." Southern Cultures 5, no. 4 (1999): 158-159.

Literature Concerning Architectural Changes

Initially colonial buildings were small wooden framed dwellings, constructed of oak or pine and were one or two stories tall, one room deep, had a steeply pitched roof, tiny windows and low ceilings.[31] As cities in the British North American Colonies grew in population and wealth they began to expand and become more organized in their own way. Specific to Charleston the "Grand Modell" was used, laying out streets in an orderly way for the city to expand and guided construction of new townhouses. A significant shift from one room deep wooden frame buildings to those of a more Georgian style happened in 1740. These more substantial dwellings were square in shape, and are a full two- and one-half stories. Half stories are where either an attic or garret space is located. Perceived lower class groups of the time including servants and the enslaved slept in attics and garrets. Overall, these larger dwellings were two rooms deep and had a first floor at ground level where individuals entered directly through the front door which faced the street. Compared to their 17th century counterparts these houses were both larger and more open. Completing the domestic complex were various outbuildings; sheds, storehouses, privies, and kitchens stood near the main house located to the rear of the property.[32] Many of these opulent residences were designed in the popular architectural style of the time, and specifically in Charleston, the double and single house form dominated the city landscape.[33]

[31]Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston, 609.
[32]Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston, 610.
[33]Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston, 611.

Double and Single houses are large symmetrical buildings with two floors of four rooms each. A central hallway ran the length of each floor, with two rooms and fireplaces on each side. Generally constructed of brick, it had a low sloped roof and faced the street. A visitor entered through an elaborate doorway. A portico supported by columns provided shade. Typically, the entrance was elevated ten feet above ground level over a brick basement.[34]

Single house dominated Charleston and today is an architectural form known as the "I-house". Common both in England and America during the seventeenth and eighteenth century. I-house are two stories tall and one room deep. Length varied from house to house, but each dwelling contained two or more rooms per floor. The narrow gable end of the single house faced the street and the entrance to the interior was found midway down the piazza facing the adjacent lot. Outbuildings usually followed in the same style as the main house except the detailing was simpler and toned down compared to the main house of the property owner. The front house and formal garden presented a well-ordered a luxurious façade while hidden behind was a dirty and noisy work yard and service buildings. Components of an elite property included a large townhouse and formal gardens, however enslaved African Americans lived and worked on the property. The enslaved were hidden in the outbuildings and work yard. Historian Richard Wade offers a description of urban enslave quarters; "Not only were the bondsmen's quarters placed close to the main building, but the plot itself was enclosed with high brick walls.

[34]Coclanis, "The Sociology of Architecture in Colonial Charleston, 612.

The rooms had no windows to the outside and were accessible only by a narrow balcony that overlooked the yard and the master's residence. The sole route to the street lay through the house or a door on the side. Thus, the physical design of the whole complex compelled enslaved to center their activity upon the owner and the owner's place." Urban compounds were composed of various outbuildings, a work yard, the master's house and formal gardens, essentially the equivalent of a plantation. Slaveholder's residence was the largest, elaborately decorated and centrally located. Whereas enslaved dwellings and workspaces; kitchens, laundries, dairies, carriage houses, and stables were placed to the rear or sides of the main building. These spaces were often windowless and therefore poorly ventilated. The back lots of Charleston townhouses were where cooking, cleaning, butchering, and any number of unpleasant activities might take place.

Although Charleston began with large "Grand Modell" lots in the early eighteenth century, these were often subdivided, creating the intimate city layout that still remains today. A typical lot was 50 feet wide and stretched back from the street 150 to 200 feet, with the main house sometimes occupying as much as 1/3 or 1/2 of the total lot square footage. Larger lots with wealthier owners allowed even more specific divisions of labor and space, such as a poultry house, a bath house, a cow house, and pig pen. Most lots also contained the necessary privies, and many contained a private water source. The work yard and outbuildings were typically enclosed with wooden fences or brick walls. The lots often contained a secondary, interior fence surrounding the formal garden, to keep animals out, to separate the pleasure and work spaces of the property, and to partially shield the garden from views of the work yard. In the nineteenth century, kitchens were

often connected to the main house by a pantry or "ell" to ensure food remained hot and to allow more storage space for the ever-growing. collections of china, silver, and other finery.

Literature on outbuildings concerning their function and construction is limited. Archaeological reports can be one source of information; Williamsburg from the 1920s to the present has done an extensive amount of work pertaining to outbuildings in the former Virginia capital. Regulations concerning alterations and demolitions to secondary buildings are limited if at all written. As mentioned, the Charleston's Board of Architectural Review (BAR) only has authority over exterior changes done to buildings and structures in historic districts seen from the public right away. Other works such as Elizabeth Shaw's thesis entitled *"Adaptive Use Potential of Kitchen and Carriage Houses Toward Smart Growth Goals in Charleston, South Carolina"* focuses on how back buildings can assist cities in achieving growth in an economic and environmentally suitable way.[35] As opposed to current literature and trends, this thesis's goal is to establish the magnitude of change that has occurred by comparing the main dwelling on a given lot with its outbuildings. Studying the magnitude of change may pave the way for much needed regulations concerning secondary buildings before too much time passes and this built resource is extinct.

[35] Elizabeth A. Shaw, "Adaptive Use Potential of Kitchen and Carriage Houses Toward Smart Growth Goals in Charleston, South Carolina" (2013). All Theses. 1676. https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/all_theses/1676.

John Michael Vlach, Marth Zierden, Peter A. Coclanis and other researchers state how architecture can be used as a tool by the enslaved owner to keep the enslaved suppressed. Richard Wade describes an urban enslaved quarter as located close to the main dwelling but enclosed by high walls. To further segregate the enslaved of a property from the outside world windows were nonexistent. If windows were installed, they only faced inward toward the property. The only route to the street was through the main dwelling or a door on the side. Here the physical design and layout of the urban complex directs the enslaved to focus their activity and attention up towards the master and his dwelling.[36] Architecture was used to denote the sphere of the master and the enslaved. Typically, the enslaved owner's house was the largest, most elaborated decorated in the popular style, and centrally located. Subordinate to the main dwelling was the enslaved spaces such as kitchens, laundries, carriage houses, stables and enslaved quarters. These buildings were located behind the main dwelling, smaller is stature and shared similar architectural details but were less elaborate and striking.[37] The Aiken-Rhett House located at 48 Elizabeth Street, Charleston, South Carolina is a prime example of how an enslaved owner used architecture to display their power over the enslaved. The enslaved on the Aiken estate have quarters set above the work areas housed in the back buildings. While the quarters sat above the high brick wall encircling the property, view of outside of the property was restricted because there were only windows facing inward toward the

[36]John Michael Vlach, "The Plantation Tradition in an Urban Setting: The Case of the Aiken-Rhett House in Charleston, South Carolina." Southern Cultures 5, no. 4 (1999): 52.
[37]Vlach, "The Plantation Tradition in an Urban Setting, 53.

center of the property. The enslaved quarters were dark, constrained and had bad ventilation[38]

Literature on outbuildings may not be as substantial due to the lack of evidence available for study compared to the dwellings of a wealthy planter or merchant. Specific to Charleston, disasters in the form of fires, earthquakes, and storms have plagued the city for hundreds of years and are well documented through numerous works concerning Charleston's history. Fires ravaged the city in 1740, 1778, 1796, 1838 and 1861. A major earthquake causing massive amounts of damage city wide was the earthquake of 1886. Storms in the form of hurricanes have added to repairs whether minor or major on a nearly annual basis. Most recently Hurricane Hugo caused major flooding a damage to Charleston in 1989.

Early literature concerning Charleston's social and built history focuses on the wealth of the city and the grand house of the wealthy planter and merchant population. Recently scholars including Vlach, Herman, Lounsbury, Poston, McInnes, and Haney have begun to discuss outbuildings' function and relation to the main dwelling. A criticism of the more recent literature is though they mention outbuildings, an explanation of their importance is not provided. A lack of conversation related to the importance of outbuildings on an architectural and social level needs to be addressed in order to understand how society and Charleston functioned as a whole. Without understanding

[38]Vlach, "The Plantation Tradition in an Urban Setting, 64.

these buildings and the people who lived and worked in them, history is only being partially told.

Socially the institution of slavery was indispensable to southern cities' way of life. A high majority of the population in the south was composed of the enslaved. In Southern cities such as Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, enslaved population roughly accounted for a third of the whole. A distinctive characteristic of southern urbanism was the high visibility of the enslaved population. This high visibility outside of the enslaved owner's property came from an owners' need. An owner would assign a public task to one of their enslaved to complete in the city. Enslaved and free spheres typically overlapped in southern cities given their size and population.[39]

As numerous sources mention, the main dwelling on a lot was one part of a greater, more complex landscape. Without one part of the landscape, the architectural value is lost because the historical built landscape is damaged.

Historical interactions between places, objects and people are lost when a resource is significantly altered or destroyed. Hence Hodder's concept of an embedded landscape is useless because essentially half of the built environment has been neglected compared with the other half. Due to the neglect of literature pertaining to enslaved spaces such as outbuildings, interpretations drawn from using Hodder's concept can become one-sided and narrow in scope. Hence, a majority of the literature focuses on the

[39] John Michael Vlach, "'Without Recourse to Owners': The Architecture of Urban Slavery in the Antebellum South," Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture 6 (January 1, 1997): 151.

main dwelling on a property rather than an equal focus of the free and enslaved spheres. When researching the physical exterior and interior appearance of secondary buildings, it is rare to find an adequate description. Typically, a kitchen located in Charleston was described as being constructed of brick. Wooden outbuildings were also found, but not as common once fires became a problem city wide. Interior details were limited to being lath and plaster and divided into a number of rooms. This discrepancy in information further shows how can Hodder's concept of an embedded landscape cannot be accurately implemented since a part of the landscape has been significantly altered compared to another part.

Data comparing the frequency of change in outbuildings to the rate of change to the main dwelling on any given lot will show a discrepancy indicating where historically importance has been placed. Identifying specific property lots where no alteration or an equal amount to the main and back buildings could assist future researchers to draw interpretations on how these social spheres overlapped and where they diverged. Having this data can provide locations where the concept of embedded landscapes can be properly and accurately implemented in Charleston, providing a more historically accurate interpretation of a given property in Harleston Village.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This thesis compares the frequency and rate of change between main dwellings and back buildings located in Harleston Village, a neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina. Alterations or demolitions to primary dwellings and their accompanying outbuildings are seen through Sanborn maps from 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955 and 1973. To investigate rates of alteration and demolition, a series of 29 Sanborn maps were analyzed observing every type of change from one Sanborn documentation period to the next. However, a total of 73 Sanborn maps were analyzed to gain a broader understanding of how Harleston Village changed over time.

Three computer applications were used to quantify, illustrate, and evaluate patterns found using the aforementioned Sanborn maps. Microsoft Excel was used to create data tables for each individual property and provide numerical data such as percentages concerning demolition for a period of time. AutoCAD was used to trace Sanborn maps and provide the footprint and area or square footage of buildings located in the sample. Geographical Information System (GIS) software was used to illustrate, evaluate and conduct spatial analysis studies concerning natural and cultural patterns. Using these three softwares serially, this research evaluates how much change has occurred to secondary buildings compared to main dwellings in Harleston Village.

Harleston Village is the study area for this thesis. Due to Harleston Village's scale and the number of buildings on a given lot, a strip of Harleston Village was analyzed closely looking at each lot and how buildings and lot dimensions changed over time. A variable used as a constant to base changes off of was Charleston County's Tax Parcel Map found on Charleston County's website found at charlestoncounty.org under "GIS Parcel Viewer". The strip runs from east to west where two blocks in the far eastern portion are bounded by George Street to the north, Saint Philip Street to the east, Wentworth Street to the south and Coming Street to the west. The remaining strip is bounded to the north by Bull Street and Montagu Street to the south, eastern and western boundaries change as one moves across the peninsula. This strip provides data that represents the frequency of change overall within Harleston Village and throughout the historic portion of the Charleston Peninsula presumably.

Harleston Village

Harleton Village located in Charleston, South Carolina, represents the study area. Harleston Village's northern boundary is Calhoun Street, to the east is Saint Philip Street, Archdale Street, and Legare Street. Saint Philips Street runs from Calhoun Street down to Beaufain Street. From Beaufain Street to Queen Street is Archdale Street, and Legare Street runs from Queen Street to the southern boundary of Broad Street. To the west is Halsey Boulevard and Lockwood Drive. Halsey Boulevard is the northwestern boundary, whereas Lockwood Drive is the southwestern boundary. Streets are excellent boundaries because they have not substantially changed during the study period. A name change

worth noting is that of Legare Street. Prior to 1888 it was called Friend Street, but by 1902 Friend Street had become Legare Street. While the name of the street changed neither its location nor its orientation were altered with the passage of time. Harleston Village has seen significant expansion in the western portion of the neighborhood. Lockwood Drive first appears on Sanborn Maps in 1955 and Halsey Boulevard does not appear until 1973. Before 1955 the eastern boundary of Harleston Village was a revolving door of streets, water, and undeveloped land. Lockwood Drive and Halsey Boulevard were used as western boundaries to maintain consistency with Charleston County's Tax Parcel Map and Charleston's presently built environment.[40]

Sanborn Maps

Sanborn a brand of Fire Insurance Maps were created during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; they show detailed physical characteristics of properties and buildings such as construction materials, a building's footprint, a building's position on a lot, relative lot shape, the building's height indicated with a number in one of the interior corners of the building, and occasionally the building's use. Initially, the primary goal of these maps was to assess the risk of fire damage attributed to buildings or structures in towns and cities across the United States. Over time these documents have gained an appreciation from city planners and historic preservationists as a resource to study urban change. These maps can be used to see a city or town's development at both a macro and

[40] Charleston County Public Library, *Fire Insurance Maps Online,* Sanborn Map Co., data accessed November 17, 2020, https://fims-historicalinfo-com.ccpl.idm.oclc.org/FIMSSearch.aspx.

micro level. At a macro level, expansion of Charleston is visible through the extension of streets and the infilling of waterways. For example, as previously mentioned, Harleston Village's western expansion was attributed to infilling parts of the Ashley River. Other examples of infill on the Charleston Peninsula are Atlantic and Water Streets located in the South of Broad Historic District. Sanborn Maps' real significance is showing development at a micro scale. Sanborn Maps breakdown a city or town into blocks each assigned a specific number. A Sanborn Map block is not a city block, but instead a separate page showing a specific area within a city or town; a

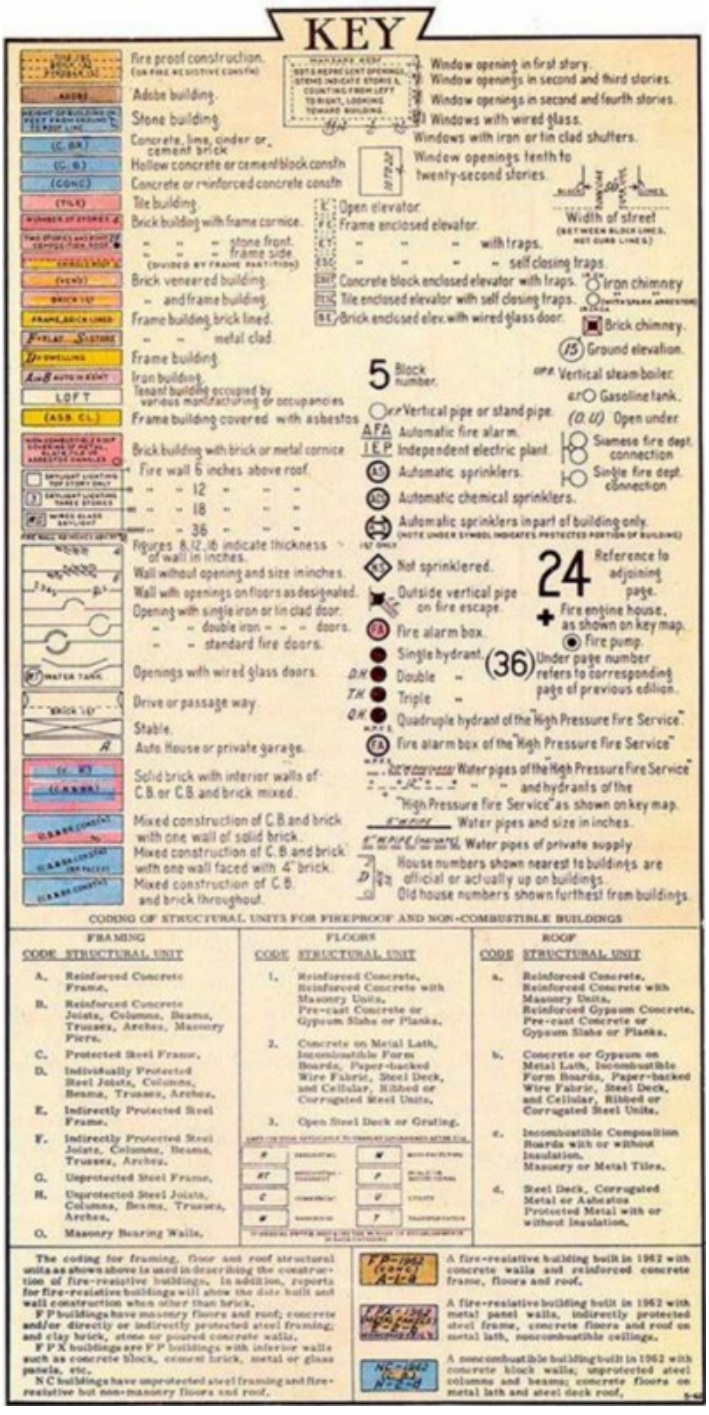

Figure 3.1: Key for reading notations on a Sanborn Map.

Sanborn block can show numerous city blocks at once. Each is an up-close aerial visual showing position and orientation of streets and buildings on tracts of land. Street changes in orientation, size, or name can be seen. Changes to buildings or structures can be seen too, including alterations, additions, and demolitions in the form of different building footprints from one map to the next and material changes for each building.

Sanborn Maps from 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955 and 1973 were used as data sources. Sanborns from 1951 are available for Charleston but were excluded due to the high possibility of minimal to no change occurring in a short time period between 1951 and 1955. Sanborn Maps from 1884 were not collected, because Sanborn documentation did not extend into Harleston Village until 1888. In 1888 there were eight documented blocks; 1902 saw an increase to sixteen. 1944 had fourteen recorded blocks; both 1955 and 1973 had fifteen blocks. Sanborn Maps 1944, 1955 and 1973 are revisions of 1902. When a Sanborn Map was revised based on a previous year, stickers were applied over the area of change. These stickers once applied over an area had the current year's building details, allowing an updated map to be produced quickly.[41] In other instances these stickers were used to essentially erase buildings from a landscape when demolished. However, stickers are sometimes transparent, allowing a researcher to see what the sticker is hiding underneath. Stickers can create error because when the sticker was applied over the older map it may be slightly off, creating breaks in property lines. When studying these maps, the user must justify where the property lines should be.

[41]Charleston County Public Library, Fire Insurance Maps Online, Sanborn Map Co., data accessed November 17, 2020, https://fims-historicalinfo-com.ccpl.idm.oclc.org/FIMSSearch.aspx.

Recording Process

Sanborn Maps were collected using the Charleston County Public Library's database. For each Sanborn Map downloaded, the year, block number, and boundaries were recorded. For example, a Sanborn from 1955-1973 was recorded as 1955-1973 Block 37_Calhoun, Smith, Bull, Ashley. When recording boundaries, first the northern, followed by the eastern, then southern and lastly western boundary were recorded. Boundaries for a majority of the blocks are streets. However, other boundaries are natural features such as undocumented land or the Ashley River. In other instances, an isolated block located on the fringes of Charleston is simply labeled a mill. For example, a map was recorded simply as 1888 Block 3_Halsey's Saw Mill.

Figure 3.2: Example of how a collection of Sanborn Maps from 1888 were recorded and saved.

For each city block located in the sample strip, an Excel table was created with columns for the current tax parcel number, a building code, the Sanborn address, the current address, a building description, partitioning of a main dwelling (if applicable), 1888-1902 alteration, 1888-1902 demolition, 1902-1944 alteration, 1902-1944 demolition, 1944-1955 alteration, 1944-1955 demolition, 1955-1973 alteration, 1955-

1973 demolition, and notes. Tax parcel numbers and current addresses were collected using Charleston County's Tax Parcel Map. The building code column provides a method to distinguish which buildings are main dwellings as opposed to secondary buildings. For example, a main dwelling is labeled MD1, if there are multiple iterations of main dwellings then MD1 represents the first built iteration and MD2 would correspond to the next. Following the building code in parentheses is a time frame of when the building was assumed to be standing. The building code MD could be used to categorize hyphens or additions to primary dwellings. For outbuildings the concept is the same except instead of MD, SS is used as an acronym for secondary buildings. In the columns showing whether a building was altered or demolished, a few terms are used to describe the different actions taken against the buildings. "Unchanged" simply means no change occurred to the building during a time period. "New Construction" means the building was constructed sometime during a period of time. "Dimension Increased" or "Dimension Decreased" refers to the dimensions of a building changing. In "Demolition" columns, a yes means the building was torn down, and N/A means no demolition occurred. "Material change" is a rare identifier referring to a material change through the course of time. "Not Documented" means the area under study was not documented by Sanborn during a period of time. The notes section is column where further explanation concerning a building is provided. For example, if a building connected to the primary dwelling is an assumed secondary building and was connected to the main dwelling prior to 1888. Another reason for this section is to state whether a building switched from being located on one lot and then became part of an adjacent lot due to lot subdivision.

For Block 6, bounded by Bull Street to the north, Rutledge Avenue to the east, Montagu Street to the south, and Ashley Avenue to the west, a pilot recording the square footage of buildings on a given lot in 1902 and 1944 was recorded using AutoCAD traces.

Recording data produced through the analytical analysis consists of overlaying maps and data tables showing what aspects of change have occurred on a given property lot in Harleston Village. Changing the top map transparency level by 50% allows for differences to be observed when comparing buildings on a lot from one year to next closest documented year. Each city block studied in the sample strip was given a label: Block 1 (Geroge_Saint Philip_Wentworth_Glebe), Block 2 (George_Glebe_Wentoworth_Coming), Block 3 (Bull_Coming_Montagu_Pitt), Block 4 (Bull_Pitt_Montagu_Smith), Block 5 (Bull_Smith_Montagu_Rutledge), Block 6 (Bull_Rutledge_Montagu_Ashley), Block 7 (Bull_Ashley_Montagu_Gadsden), Block 8 (Bull_Gadsden_Montagu_Barre), and Block 9 (Bull_Barre_Montagu_Halsey). This was done so readers can quickly identify which city block is being referred to. To identify each property, the tax parcel number was used. Using the tax parcel map allows other professionals to quickly and easily identify a property that has seen major change so they may do preservation or archaeological investigations. All data inputted in the data table attribute fields was completed manually.

Analytical Analysis

First, to understand how GIS data works, you must understand how it is formatted. There are several types of data used in GIS anylsis; the main categories are whether it's a vector or raster file. For this study only vector data layers were used; a

vector file pertaining to GIS is either a point, line or polygon. Raster data layers are composed of individual pixels creating a visual for spatial analysis. Each pixel cell is given specific properties unique to that individual pixel. Geographical features are typically represented as vector files. For example, a street is represented by a line, a building is shown as polygon, and a city within a country as a point. These visual representations come under an umbrella file known as a shapefile. A shapefile stores the geometric location and attribute information for the specific geographic feature. Attribute information can be the area of a land mass, the population of a city, or the length of a river. Data gathered from GIS analysis consists of qualitative data in the form of maps overlaid on top of one another. Shapefiles for streets, parks, bodies of water and building outlines were collected and displayed using ArcMap, a GIS application. Digitized Sanborn Maps and AutoCAD traces of Sanborn Maps will be georeferenced to a map of Charleston, South Carolina, created using different GIS layers from Charleston County's GIS database, and then overlaid on top of each other showing the change on a given property lot located in Harleston Village. To georeference a photo or other form of illustration, a hardscape feature is needed to accurately align the illustration to the map. Streets were used as the hardscape feature to accurately georeference the Sanborn Maps to the created map of Charleston, which is composed of shapefiles representing the streets, bodies of water, parks and building outlines for buildings of the Charleston Peninsula. Buildings or lot lines can be used, but for this study, both saw change, and if used, can cause inaccuracies. Hence streets were chosen due to the lack of alteration seen during the study period under review. To avoid a significant amount of distortion when

georeferencing the Sanborn Map JPEG files, the picture was cropped such that only the city block being georeferenced was visible. On the JPEG file and the AutoCAD traces with a solid hatch, the intersections of streets were chosen as points for georeferencing. Once georeferencing of both illustrations was completed, the Sanborn Map JPEG layer was overlaid on top of the hatched AutoCAD trace. In order to see the AutoCAD trace underneath the Sanborn Map JPEG layer, the transparency of the JPEG layer was changed to 50%. For each map created using GIS, an earlier Sanborn documentation illustration is the bottom layer whereas the top layer is the next Sanborn documentation period.

Nine Microsoft Excel property tables, one for each city block in the sample strip, calculated quantitative data such as total number of main dwellings and secondary buildings for a given city block, number of main dwellings and secondary buildings demolished between two Sanborn Map documentation periods, percent demolition for each building type for a specific period of time, how many main dwellings as of 2021 are partitioned, and a percentage for partitioning for a given city block. To complete these calculations, first use the “Sort & Filter” command found on the far right of the “Home” tab. Then, select the drop-down arrow for the building code column and filter out any properties not labeled MD or SS. This will filter out buildings labeled as COMM representing community spaces such as churches. To get the total amount of main dwellings or secondary buildings after filtering of the building code column has taken place, use the formula “COUNTIF”. The selection should be from the first to last cell with either an MD or SS in building code column. An example of a formula used to get

the total amount of main dwellings for Block 2 is “=COUNTIF(B2:B160,"MD*")”. The same formula is used for secondary buildings except substitute MD or SS. To get how many buildings were demolished for each building type use the formula “=COUNTIFS(B2:B160,"MD*",H2:H160,"Yes")”. The first part of the formula is identical to the first formula used to get the total amount of either main dwellings or secondary buildings. After the first part of the formula is a comma followed by a column for demolition for a specific period of time. After “Yes” is used to only select those data entries that have a yes in the selected demolition column, essentially filtering out any buildings that were not demolished during the specific time period. To get a percent for demolition simply divide the number demolished by the total number of that building type.

The square footage values were obtained using AutoCAD. With all the buildings outlined using the polyline feature you can measure the area of the traced outline. To measure area, select the measure tool drop down arrow and select area. Then simply select an outlined shape and the area will be provided either in square inches or feet. To calculate the difference, subtract the earlier year square footage value from the next year’s values, hence providing a value for the change in a building’s footprint.

Expected Results

As witnessed in the field and from various readings pertaining to the evolution of the built environment in Charleston, outbuildings have been and continue to be vulnerable. Historically, main dwellings had numerous outbuildings built to support the

main dwelling and the owner's family who resided there. There is expected to be a significant difference between the total number of main dwellings compared to the total number of ancillary buildings. Another expected result is that both the number of secondary buildings demolished and the percentage demolished will be significantly higher than those for main dwellings. Outbuildings are not only vulnerable in Charleston, but in other historic cities located in the southern portion of the United States. As mentioned in the Board of Architecture review section of the introduction, the commission only has authority over alterations, additions or any other forms of change seen from the street.[42] This limitation is not confined to Charleston; every city or town that has an historic ordinance and a board of review follow this same concept to avoid infringing upon private property rights.

Another expected pattern is for a building, presumably a kitchen or carriage house, set directly behind the main house to become connected through the use of hyphens. Essentially, the numerous buildings become a long mass running the length of a long narrow lot which as stated previously, is a defining characteristic of Charleston. This trend happened as fire became less of a concern and people who owned properties containing back buildings and a main house that fronted the street tended to occupy the back of the property in the outbuildings and hyphens and kept the main house as secondary space or show piece. However, main dwellings are still used as residences instead of show pieces; the decision for doing so solely rests with the home owner.

[42]Charleston County, *"Board of Architectural Review (BAR)",* Accessed 15, October 2020, https://www.charleston-sc.gov/293/Board-of-Architectural-Review-BAR.

CHAPTER FOUR
ANALYSIS

Harleston Village has seen significant change from 1888-1973. A common conception is that secondary buildings undergo significantly more change than main dwellings or primary buildings. This study tempers the idea as it shows that there is more proportional demolition than previously thought. A significant factor in the alteration of the eastern portion of Harleston Village is the College of Charleston; whereas, on the western side, the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) has caused an extensive amount of change. While these two institutions are different in practice, they, like many other institutions, are connected to an area's growth.

General Observations

Various Sanborn maps for this study show that brick and wood framed buildings were the dominant forms of construction in Charleston. When comparing the lot lines today to the lot lines shown on the 1888, 1902, 1955 and 1973, there is little change. It is fairly easy to see relationships between building footprints from 1888 and today. Over this time period, however, some lot dimensions did change. Changes took the form of lot subdivisions with an overall result that lots in the neighborhood decreased in size.

A change to the built environment that did not necessarily change the main dwelling was the use of eels or hyphens to expand the main dwelling and connect the main dwelling to the nearest outbuilding, often a kitchen house. By the late nineteenth

century, detached kitchen buildings had been connected to the principal dwellings. The secondary buildings are positioned behind the primary dwelling out of street view. A way to discern if a building connected to the man dwelling was likely a secondary building pre-1888 is to see whether the building has fewer stories than the primary dwelling. This strategy was employed throughout the study in an effort to identify outbuildings that had already gone through an amount of change pre-1888.

A common change seen on Sanborn Maps concerning the use of a primary dwelling was the first floor became retrofitted as office space. Dimension changes for main dwellings were closely related to piazzas. There are three instances where a piazza alteration affects the dimensions of a main dwelling. One is a complete removal of the piazza, the second is a partial removal, and the last is where a piazza was enclosed, essentially being absorbed into the building. Enclosing a piazza became a common practice where bathrooms would be installed creating more square footage in a given dwelling. Being located outside of the core of the building had many benefits, primarily once indoor plumbing came into use; pipes did not have to be run through a whole house to get to a core section converted into a bathroom. This decreased the amount of money needed for materials and limited alteration to walls and other built systems of a building. The partial removal of a piazza occurred if a hyphen was constructed connecting the main dwelling to a secondary building, usually a space once used as a kitchen, laundry or carriage house. The section of the piazza removed would be the portion found on the shorter elevation if the piazza wrapped around.

Forces of Neighborhood Change from College of Charleston

Numerous institutions have caused alterations or in other cases broad sweeping demolitions of Charleston's built environment. Founded in 1770, the College of Charleston, an educational institution, has grown in both building footprint and importance as the city has developed. College of Charleston is the oldest educational institution south of Virginia, and the 13th oldest in the United States.

The first classes were held on the ground floor of Reverend Smith's home on Glebe Street, now the residence for College of Charleston presidents. Later, rooms for the College were fashioned out of an old military barracks located on public land that is now the Cistern Yard. Instruction began there in January 1790. The College graduated its first class in 1794, which consisted of six students.

During Reverend Jasper Adams's tenure as president, he reorganized the College and orchestrated the construction of Randolph Hall, the first building specifically designed for teaching. In 1837, the College became the nation's first municipal college when the City of Charleston assumed responsibility for its support. The city provided funds, for example, in 1850 to enlarge the main academic building, to construct Porters Lodge and to fence in the Cistern yard, the block that is still the core of the campus. It remained a municipal college until the 1950s, when the College again became a private institution.

During the Civil War, many students and faculty left to serve the Confederacy. Despite dwindling student numbers and a long-running siege of the city by Federal troops, there was no suspension of classes until December 19, 1864, two months before

the city was evacuated. Classes resumed on February 1, 1866, and over the next four decades, the College weathered several financial crises, Reconstruction, hurricanes and the devastating earthquake of 1886.

Until the 20th century, students who attended the College were primarily Charlestonians. Harrison Randolph (president, 1897-1945) changed that by building residence halls and creating scholarships to attract students from other parts of the state. Under President Randolph, women were admitted to the College and the enrollment increased from just 68 students in 1905 to more than 400 in 1935. The first black students enrolled in 1967. The enrollment remained at about 500 students until the College became a state institution in 1970.

Theodore Stern was the College's 14th president. During his tenure (1968-1979), the number of students increased to about 5,000 and the physical facilities expanded, from fewer than 10 buildings to more than 100. Between 1979 and 2001, the enrollment continued to increase, climbing to more than 10,000 and attracting students from across the country and around the world.

Under the leadership of President Lee Higdon (2001–2006), the College embarked on an ambitious plan designed to enhance the overall student experience, increase the faculty and student support staff, and upgrade and expand facilities. The College renovated many historic buildings and opened several new buildings, including two new residence halls, the Beatty Center (School of Business), the Marlene and Nathan Addlestone Library and new facilities for the School of Education, Health, and Human

Performance. Most recently, the College opened the TD Arena, the Marion and Wayland H. Cato Jr. Center for the Arts, and the School of Sciences and Mathematics Building.[43] With a campus footprint that grew between 1888 and today, changes to buildings in the immediate surrounding neighborhood can be directly attributed to the forces of CofC campus building initiatives.

Other changes are a result of market forces that result from the neighborhood's proximity to the college. Some buildings were altered or relocated to accommodate CofC programs. There are several large-scale demolitions in the study area that made possible new construction for the College. Primarily located on the eastern edge of Harleston Village, lots were cleared where today we see monumental modern construction such as Addlestone Library, Robert Scott Small Building, Maybank Hall, Rutledge Rivers Residence Hall, Buist Rivers Residence Hall, and the Central Energy Facility. An 1888 Sanborn, specially block 38, shows roughly twelve individual properties with main dwellings and secondary buildings running along the western side of Saint Philips Street. Today in their place are two modern College of Charleston buildings.

[43] College of Charleston, *A Brief History of the College,* College of Charleston, Accessed March 10, 2021, https://www.cofc.edu/about/historyandtraditions/briefhistory.php.

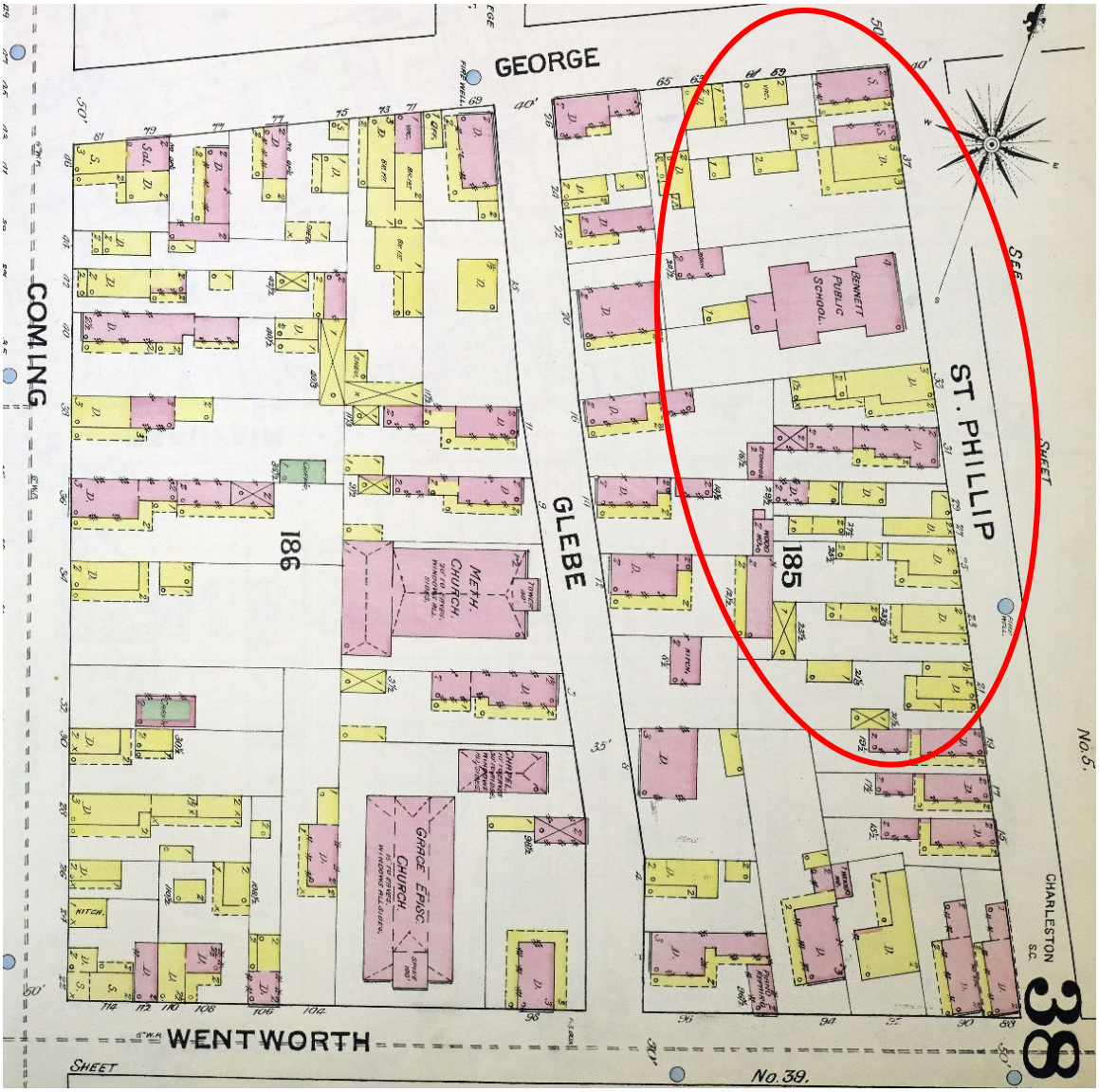

Figure 4.1: 1888 Sanborn Map showing roughly twelve individual property lots with primary and secondary buildings.

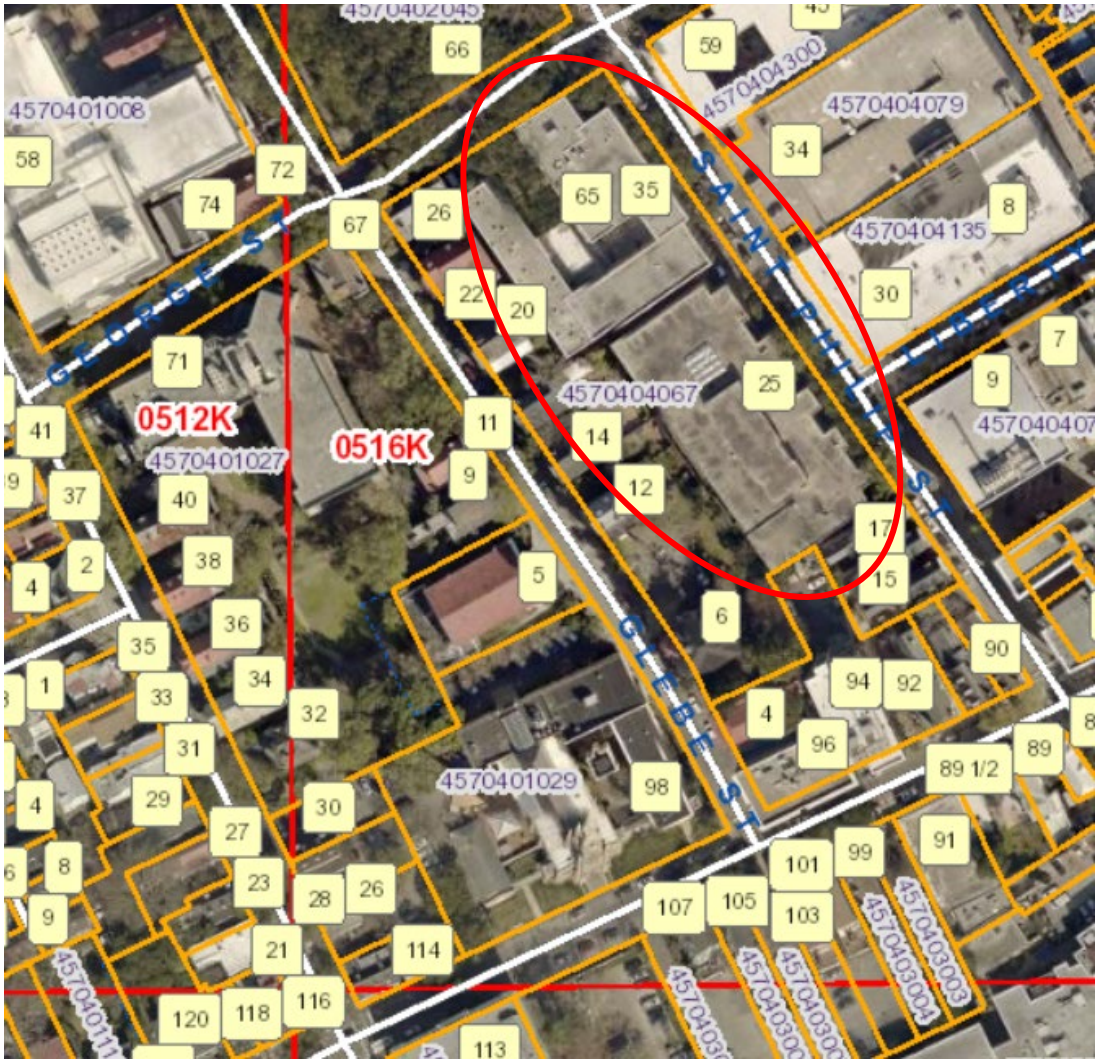

Figure 4.2: Charleston Tax Parcel Map showing the roughly twelve properties with primary and secondary buildings have been replaced by monumental modern College of Charleston buildings.

When analyzing the Sanborn Maps and walking around the neighborhood near the College of Charleston of the remaining buildings, few have clearly identifiable alterations from the public right of way. However, when walking around the neighborhood it became evident that alteration to main dwellings in the vicinity of the college came in the form of interior partitions. Mailboxes attached to secondary façades of main dwellings would have a numerical address identifier followed by an alphabetical identifier. The

alphabetical identifier signified the once presumably single-family building had been broken up into separate apartments to accommodate housing needs for the growing college population living off campus.

A neighborhood survey was conducted to verify addresses. A common theme discovered when conducting the survey was main dwellings were converted into separate apartments to presumably accommodate the student population of College of Charleston. Interior partitions came in the form of offices too, where once single-family homes were converted into office spaces for various department faculty members associated with College of Charleston.

However, the College of Charleston does do an adequate job of preserving and restoring many buildings through their refurbishing of them to suit their needs. The core consists of numerous restored historic buildings and new construction. A definitive difference can be seen between the two. This is good practice because College of Charleston is not trying to deceive visitors to the city or campus. If College of Charleston did the opposite, then individuals would have a difficult time discerning which building are historic and which are not. Due to the College of Charleston's need for large buildings for various offices and functions, their involvement in the restoration of some larger historic buildings have allowed them to remain standing where in most cases a smaller company, a resident, or the city itself may find it difficult to one restore the building, secondly maintain it, and lastly use it in an adequate manner where the historic integrity of the building is not damaged. A great example of preservation of large-scale buildings on the College of Charleston campus is the Cistern Yard. Today when looking

at College of Charleston's current approach with handling historic buildings, it is a fairly well thought out process balancing preservation and new development.

Forces of Neighborhood Change from Medical University of South Carolina

The Medical University of South Carolina was not founded until 1824 and was first known as the College of Medicine. David Ramsay, M.D., a student of one of the founders of the first medical school in the United States was a young physician from Pennsylvania who played a pivotal role in establishing the Medical Society of South Carolina in Charleston in the late 1700s. Around 1823 Thomas Cooper, president of South Carolina College in Columbia, called for the establishment of a medical school in 1821. Cooper most probably wanted the college for Columbia, but his speech inspired those in Charleston instead. Less than a year later, the Medical College of the State of South Carolina was a reality. Two years later, the first class of five physicians was graduated.

Despite being proprietary rather than state-supported, the College flourished. Within eight years of its founding, it had a student body of 109, with 35 graduates. By 1856, the College's first teaching hospital, Roper, was in regular use. On the eve of the Civil War in 1864, the College had 248 students, the fifth largest medical school student body in the country. The golden age of the College ended with the firing on Fort Sumter in April 1861. Some 698 South Carolina physicians, including 321 graduates of the College, joined the war effort. The College suspended teaching and classes did not resume until the end of the Civil War. There was a major challenge to reopening; the

College's building, its equipment and specimens had been destroyed. However, by November 1865, classes had resumed.

In 1886, the Charleston earthquake ravaged the city, forcing the closing of Roper Hospital and severely damaging the College's building. Alternate quarters were quickly found and classes were uninterrupted.

At the turn of the century, the College faced an uncertain future. Often referred to as the Flexner report, the 1910 publication Medical Education in the United States and Canada found that the College, despite its tradition and dignity, was sorely lacking in facilities, faculty, equipment, and money. Flexner's report was met locally with steely determination to reverse its impact, and a great number of people are responsible for the salvation of the Medical College. The dean of the College, Robert Wilson, M.D., led the effort to secure state funding. Using brilliant statesmanship, statewide lobbying of fellow graduates of the College and a strong rapport with Governor Coleman L. Blease, Dr. Wilson succeeded, and in 1913 the General Assembly approved state ownership of the College, appropriating the grand sum of $10,000. The City of Charleston then raised $75,000 to construct a new building. Within a year a grand, three-story building, the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, stood on Lucas Street. With the solid foundation laid by Dr. Lynch, the institution continued to expand, and in recognition of this, the Medical College of South Carolina became the Medical University of South Carolina in 1969.

In the 1990's the Hollings Cancer Center was dedicated and opened. The Strom Thurmond Institute for Research was completed, including shared research space with Veterans Administration faculty, and the Gazes Cardiovascular Research Institute was completed as well. In the mid-1990s the university obtained the building that had housed the downtown St. Francis hospital to be used as the ambulatory clinics building. A major renovation of the building was undertaken, with a goal toward creating an effective patient care center. The process included construction of a garage for patient use and creation of linkages for inside transportation of patients from the university hospital to the center, which became known as Rutledge Tower. The Harper Student Center was opened during this time, providing state of the art physical fitness opportunities for students across the University, as well as the new education center for the College of Medicine. This center housed learning rooms for small group work and examination rooms for use with simulated patients. The College now admits 160 students in each class. This is a 19 percent increase over the past 10 years when it was 135 in 2000. Notably the diversity is also greater with approximately 48 percent female now and about 20 percent underrepresented in medicine, most of whom are African American.[44]

The Medical University is primarily on infilled land so they did not have the same impact on historic buildings as College of Charleston has. However, they are a large

[44] Medical University of South Carolina, *Medical College History, 1824 to 2010,* Medical University of South Carlina, Accessed March 10, 2021, https://medicine.musc.edu/about/history/history-1824-to-2010. Flexner, Abraham, 1910, *Medical Education in the United States and Canada,* The Carnegie Foundation, New York, NY. Worthington WC, *A Study in Post-Flexner Survival: The Medical College of the State of South Carolina 1913*, JAMA, 1991; 266: 981-9. Lynch, Kenneth M., 1970, *Medical Schooling in South Carolina,* R.L. Bryan Co., Columbia, SC. Reves JG & Wong JG., *The Medical College of the State of South Carolina A Century after Abraham Flexner's Report*, J. Med Assoc. S.C. in press.

institution that is continually expanding. A majority of their facilities are modern construction meaning steel framed and use modern reinforced concrete. MUSC's influence resides in their increasing the population of the city by bringing in young professionals to the city to work at the institution. Increasing the population of a certain area may affect the area's built resources. For example, partitioning in buildings may increase if population continues to increase due to more young professionals coming into the area for work.

Nomenclature for Outbuildings

Secondary or back buildings currently are addressed using "1/4", "1/2", "1/3", and "3/4" after the whole number. For example, at tax parcel 4570401086, has a main dwelling addressed as 14 Montagu Street and a building located at the back of the property as 14 ½ Montagu Street. In other instances, alphabetical letters are used to denote back buildings. Tax parcel 4570401064 contains 18 Bull Street, 16 Bull Street and 16A Bull Street. It is possible that 16 and 16A Bull Street once served as secondary buildings for what is addressed now as 18 Bull Street. These types of labeling were likely left up to the property owner's

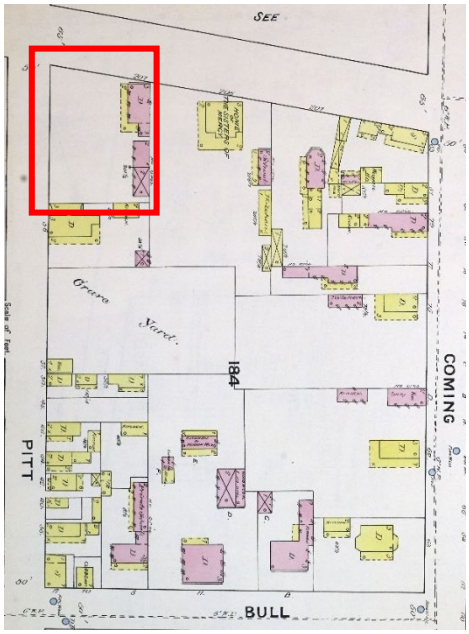

Figure 4.3: 207 Calhoun property lot as seen on 1888 Sanborn Map.

discretion on how they preferred to address the various buildings on their property. In rare cases a secondary building found on the same property lot today may have belonged to another property before. On the 1888 Sanborn, 207 Calhoun was a rather large property with a main dwelling and two brick outbuildings separated from the main dwelling. The two brick buildings in the back are set behind the main dwelling where one is directly behind the other. Between 1888 and 1902, 207 Calhoun was broken up into smaller lots where the furthest back building may have become a secondary building for one of the new lots, specifically 58 Pitt Street as seen on the 1902 Sanborn. Later Sanborn Maps would denote an outbuilding with an "A," meaning auto, as opposed to having no denotation on earlier Sanborn Maps. Auto refers to what we would term a garage today or was simply a place to house an automobile. An interesting finding was outbuildings were rarely given a distinct label. However, on the 1888 and a select few 1902 Sanborn Maps, secondary buildings are labeled as a carriage house, wagon house, green house or a type of storage space. Only a handful of times was the label "Servants" used to label a building. Based on past newspaper research it was rare for the term "Slave" or "Enslaved" to be used, instead the term "Servant was utilized.

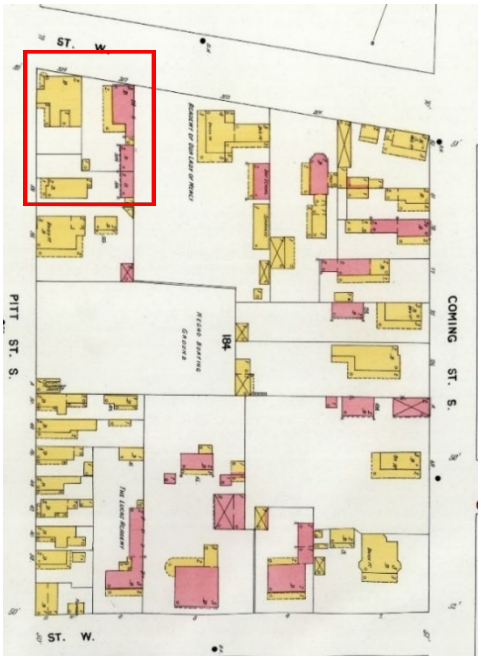

Figure 4.4: 207 Calhoun property lot as seen on 1944 Sanborn Map. Lot broken up into three lots by 1944.

Given this it can be assumed these buildings labeled “Servants” were an enslaved space possibly enslaved living quarters pre–Civil War.

Demolitions, building footprint changes, partitioning and other types of alterations were documented in the map study. Partitioning cannot be gleaned from Sanborn Maps but was gathered by documenting whether a main dwelling had multiple addresses attached to it or numerous gas meters. Other categories recorded for each property in the study area were dimension increased, dimension decreased, material change or converted. The category converted refers to when a building’s use changed. Converted and material change are rare and were used only a handful of times throughout the study. Material change could be seen as an alteration affecting both main dwellings and secondary buildings. “Converted” most commonly applied to secondary buildings that changed function to be part of the living space of the primary building on the site. While a material change occurs, the building is labeled as the same building because typically the building footprint, use or location does not change.

City Block of Sample Strip Data with Analysis

Block 1:

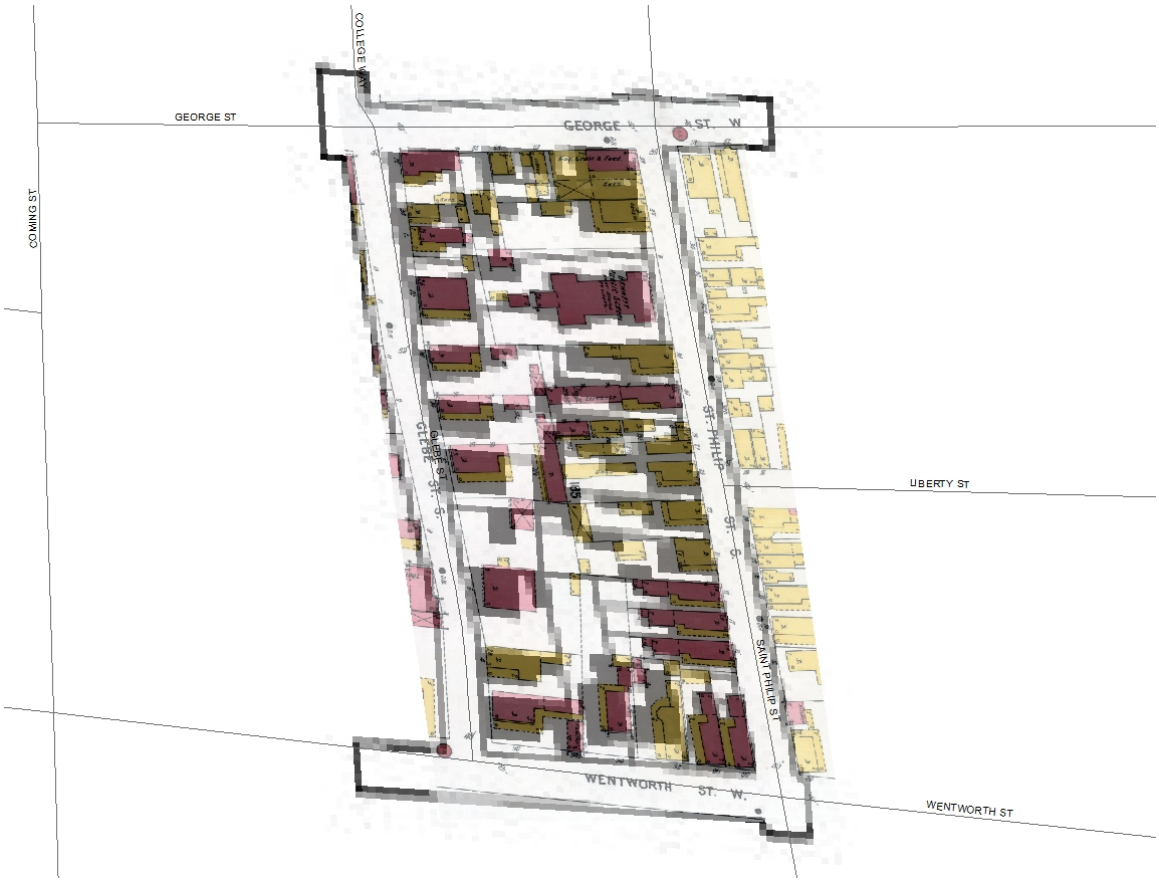

Figure 4.5: City block bounded by George Street, Saint Philip Street, Wentworth Street and Glebe Street. 1902 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1888 Sanborn.

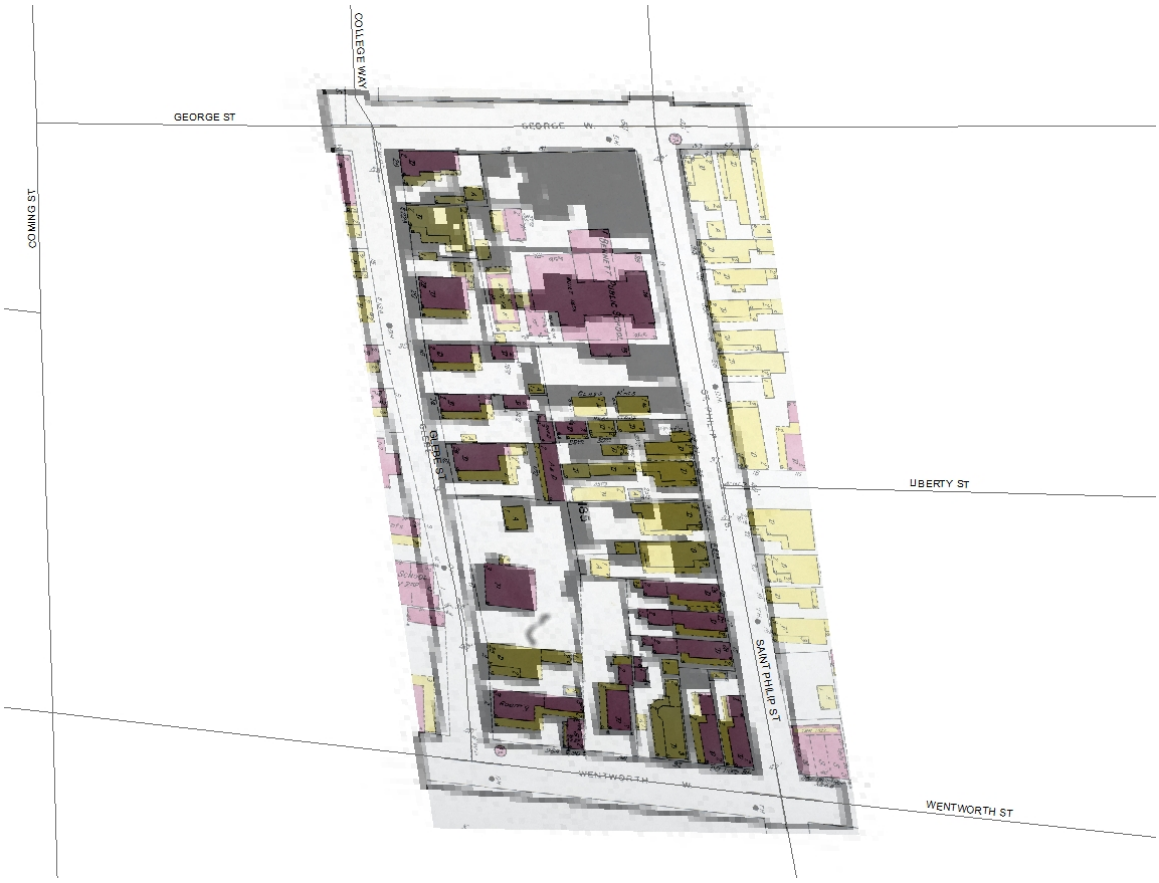

Figure 4.6: City block bounded by George Street, Saint Philip Street, Wentworth Street and Glebe Street. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

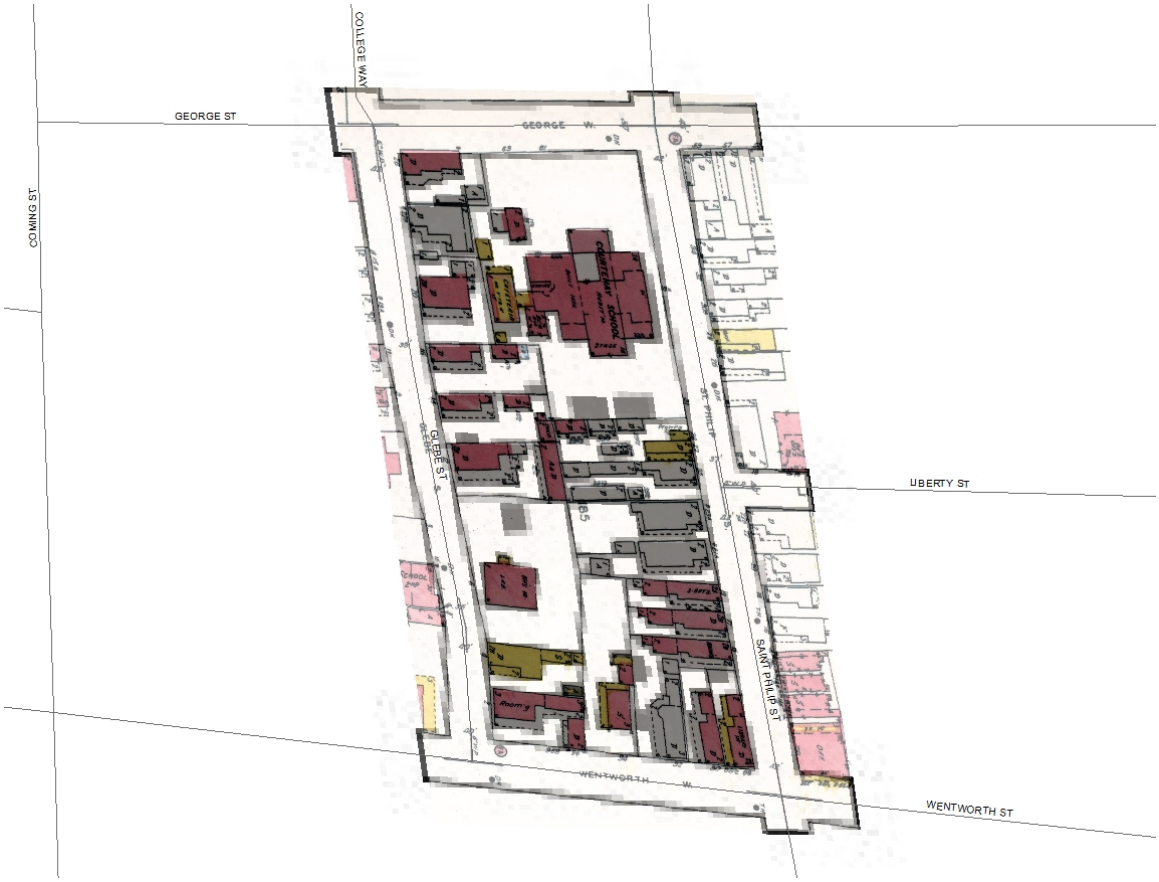

Figure 4.7: City block bounded by George Street, Saint Philip Street, Wentworth Street and Glebe Street. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

Figure 4.8: City block bounded by George Street, Saint Philip Street, Wentworth Street and Glebe Street. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 1 is the furthest eastern city block and is bounded by George Street to the north, Saint Philip Street to the east, Wentworth Street to the south, and Glebe Street to the west. This city block is part of College of Charleston's campus presently. A total of 31 main dwellings and 74 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 31 main dwellings 2 were demolished from 1888-1902, 9 from 1902-1944, 1 from 1944-1955, and 2 from 1955-1973. As a

percentage, 6% were demolished from 1888-1902, 29% from 1902-1944, 3% from 1944-1955, and 6% from 1955-1973. From these percentages, percent demolition per year for each period can be calculated. For main dwellings from 1888-1902 the annual percent for demolition is 0.43%, 1902-1944; 0.69%, 1944-1955; 0.27% and 1955-1973; 0.33%. When comparing main dwellings to secondary buildings in Block 1 numerically, outbuildings are torn down more, but percentage wise the percent demolished in a given time period is not much higher than main dwellings. Of the 74 outbuildings 7 were demolished from 1888-1902, 22 from 1902-1944, 5 from 1944-1955, and 13 from 1955-1973. From 1888-1902, 9% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 30% from 1902-1944, 7% from 1944-1955, and 18% from 1955-1973. For 1888-1902 the annual percent for demolition is 0.64%, 1902-1944; 0.71%, 1944-1955; 0.64% and 1955-1973; 1.00%.

Total Main Dwellings	31	
Total Secondary Structures	74	
George_St. Philips_Wentworth_Glebe	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	6%	2
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	29%	9
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	3%	1
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	6%	2
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	9%	7
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	30%	22
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	7%	5
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	18%	13

Table 4.1: Block 1 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

When comparing the two building types, proportionally they have near identical demolition percentages showing both main dwellings and secondary buildings have seen an equal amount of change concerning demolition. The near identical demolition

percentages for the two building types are attributed to the College of Charleston's development in the construction of metal frame buildings with brick veneers to accommodate the college's needs.

Block 1 has seen a high amount of partitioning in its main dwellings where 13 of the 18 properties found in Block 1 are partitioned meaning 72% of properties no longer presumably have their original floor plan. The high percentage of partitioning of main dwellings in Block 1 is related to faculty offices for the College of Charleston located in these buildings now.

George_St. Philips_Wentworth_Glebe		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
18	13	72%

Table 4.2: Block 1 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 2:

:

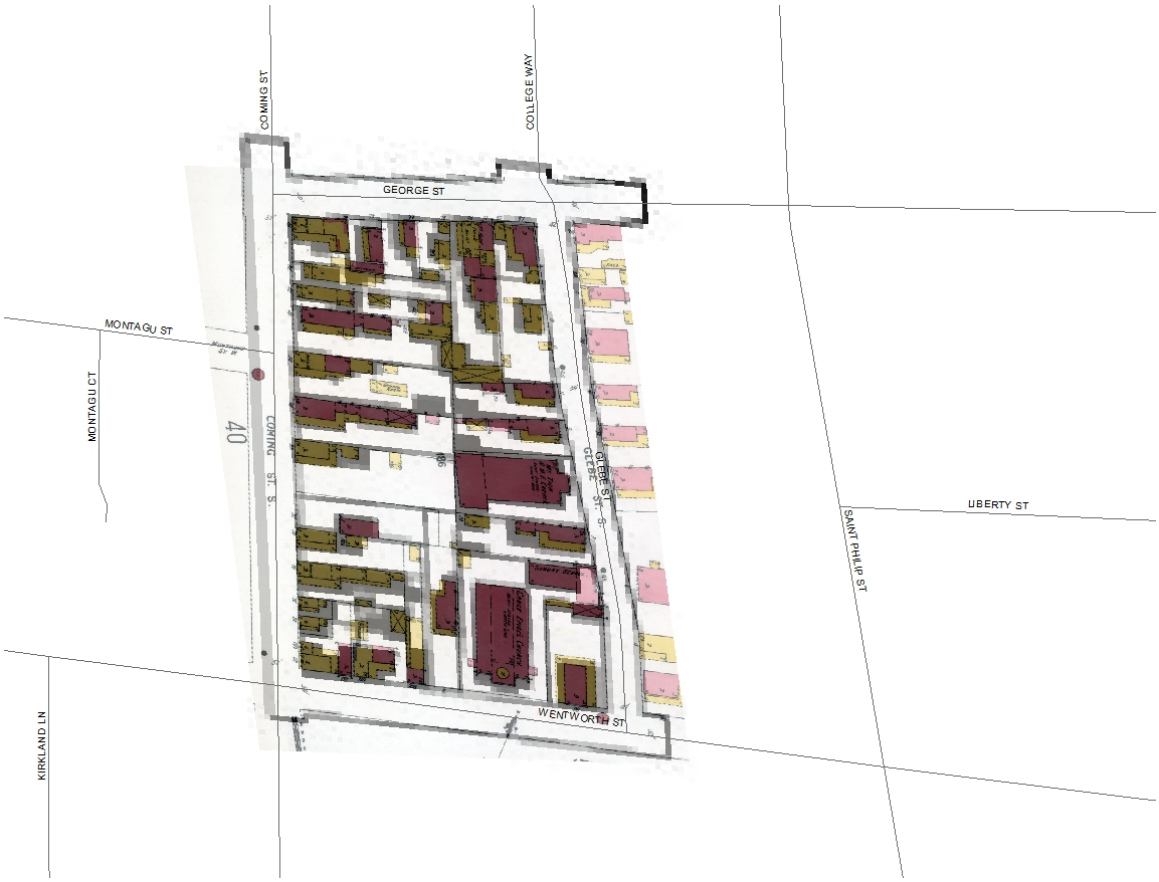

Figure 4.9: City block bounded by George Street, Glebe Street, Wentworth Street and Coming Street. 1902 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1888 Sanborn.

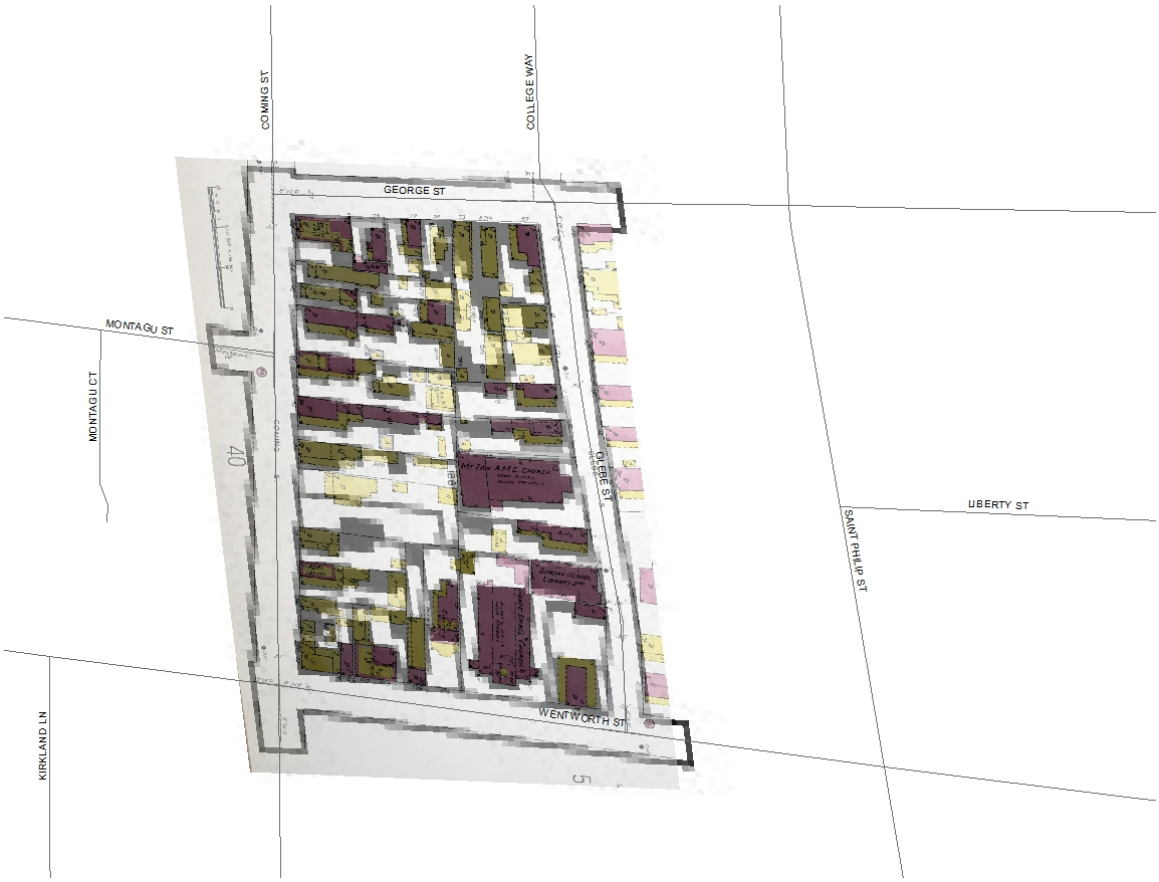

Figure 4.10: City block bounded by George Street, Glebe Street, Wentworth Street and Coming Street. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

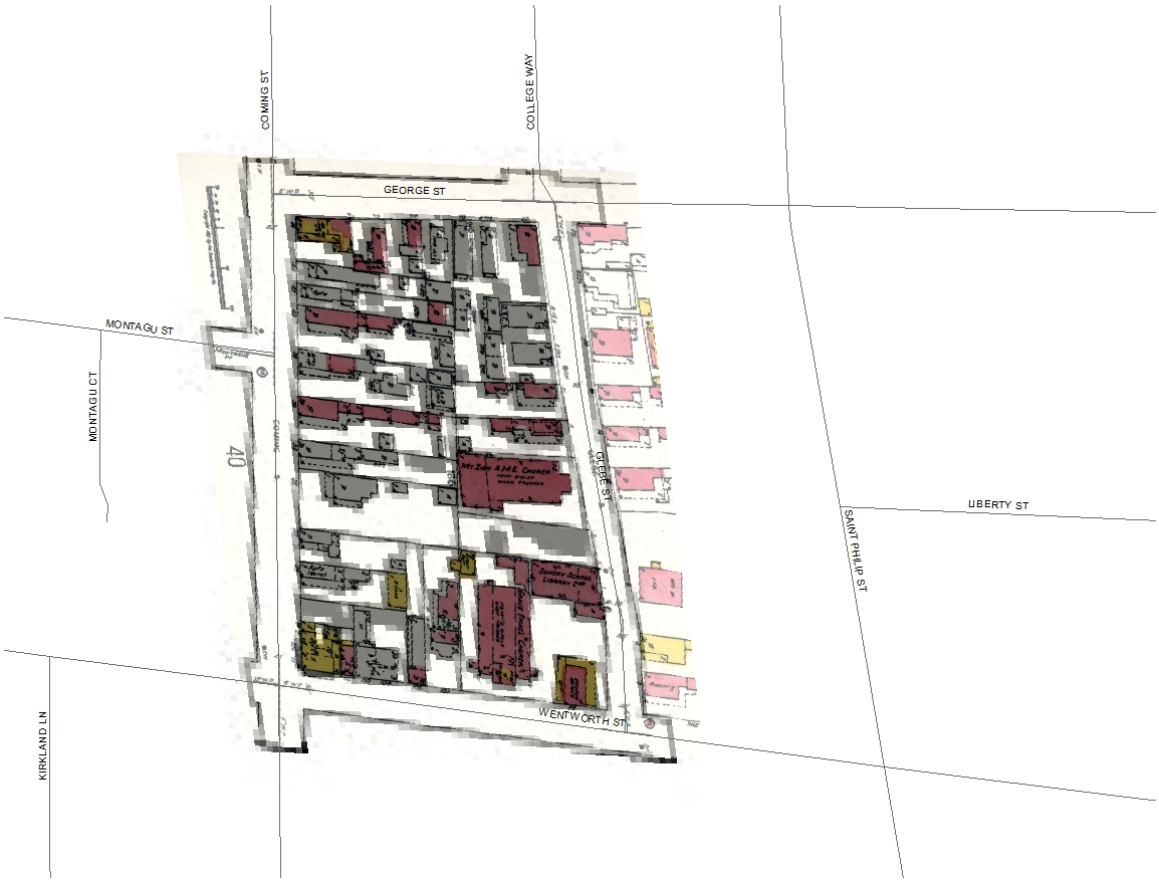

Figure 4.11: City block bounded by George Street, Glebe Street, Wentworth Street and Coming Street. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

Figure 4.12: City block bounded by George Street, Glebe Street, Wentworth Street and Coming Street. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Moving west from Block 1 is Block 2 bounded by George Street to the north, Glebe Street to the east, Wentworth Street to the south, and Coming Street to the west. This city block is part of College of Charleston's campus too. A total of 48 main dwellings and 103 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 48 main dwellings 2 were demolished from 1888-1902, 8 from 1902-1944, 2 from 1944-1955, and 21 from 1955-1973. As a percentage 4% were demolished from 1888-1902, 17% from 1902-1944, 4% from 1944-1955, and 44% from 1955-1973. From these percentages, percent demolition per year for each period can be calculated. For main dwellings from 1888-1902 the annual percent for demolition is 0.29%, 1902-1944; 0.40%, 1944-1955; 0.36% and 1955-1973; 2.44%. When compared to Block 1 main dwellings in Block 2 from 1955-1973 show both an uptick in demolition percentage and total number torn down. Whereas it is the opposite from 1902-1944 where Block 1 had a higher percent of demolition for main dwellings along with total number of buildings demolished. Aside from the different number of years for the two periods, these numbers indicate College of Charleston from 1955-1973 was expanding its campus westward.

Total Main Dwellings	48	
Total Secondary Structures	103	
George_Glebe_Wentworth_Coming	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	4%	2
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	17%	8
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	4%	2
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	44%	21
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	11%	11
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	27%	28
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	14%	14
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	33%	34

Table 4.3: Block 2 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

In Block 2, secondary buildings saw an increase in both total number of demolished buildings and percent demolition across the board compared to Block 1. Of the 103 outbuildings, 11 were demolished from 1888-1902, 28 from 1902-1944, 14 from 1944-1955, and 34 from 1955-1973. From 1888-1902, 11% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 27% from 1902-1944, 14% from 1944-1955, and 33% from 1955-1973. For secondary buildings the annual percent demolition for 1888-1902 is 0.79%, 1902-1944; 0.64%, 1944-1955; 1.27 and 1955-1973; 1.83%.

Block 2 has seen a high amount of partitioning in its main dwellings; were 12 of the 15 properties housed within Block 2 are partitioned meaning 80% of properties no longer presumably have their original floor plan. The 80% partitioning of main dwellings in Block 2 are attributed to both College of Charleston faculty offices being placed in these buildings and Greek life converting these houses from a single family to multiple apartments for numerous residents.

George_Glebe_Wentworth_Coming		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
15	12	80%

Table 4.4: Block 2 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 3:

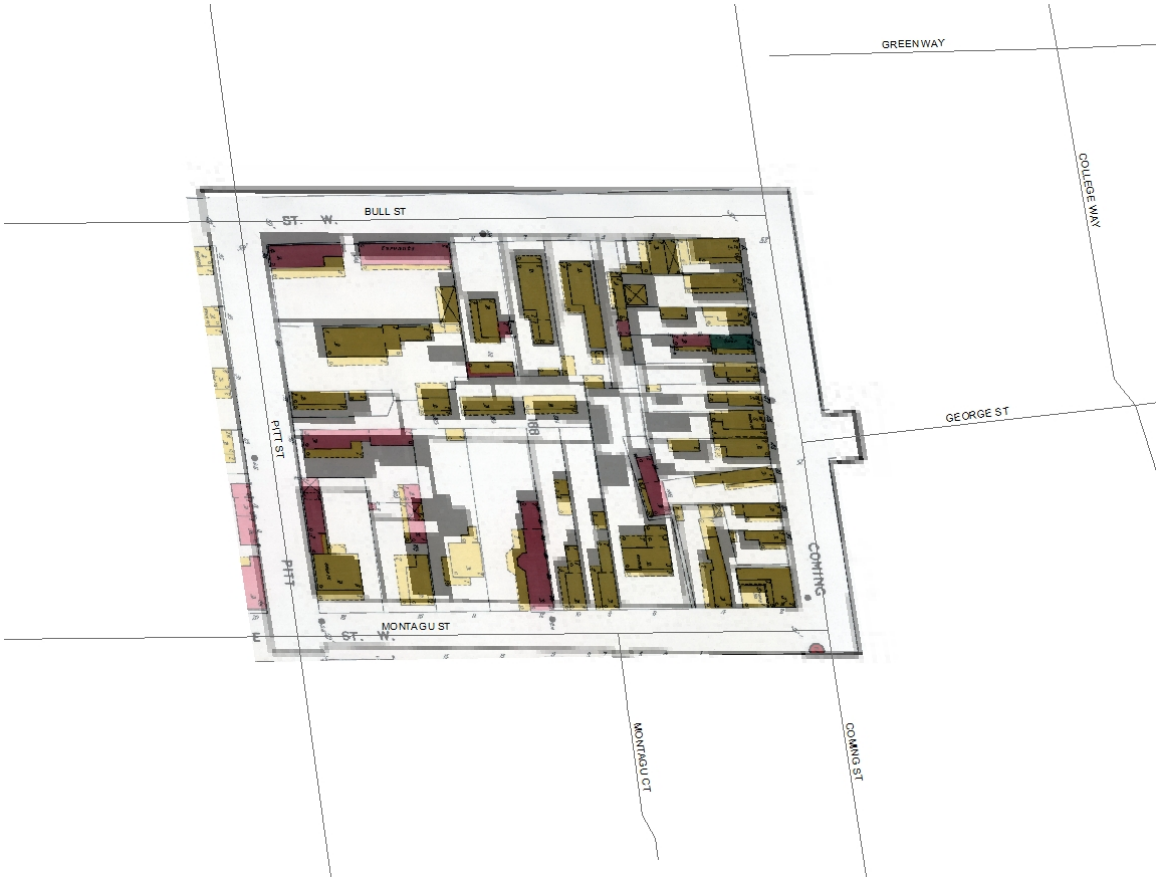

Figure 4.13: City block bounded by Bull Street, Coming Street, Montague Street and Pitt Street. 1902 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1888 Sanborn.

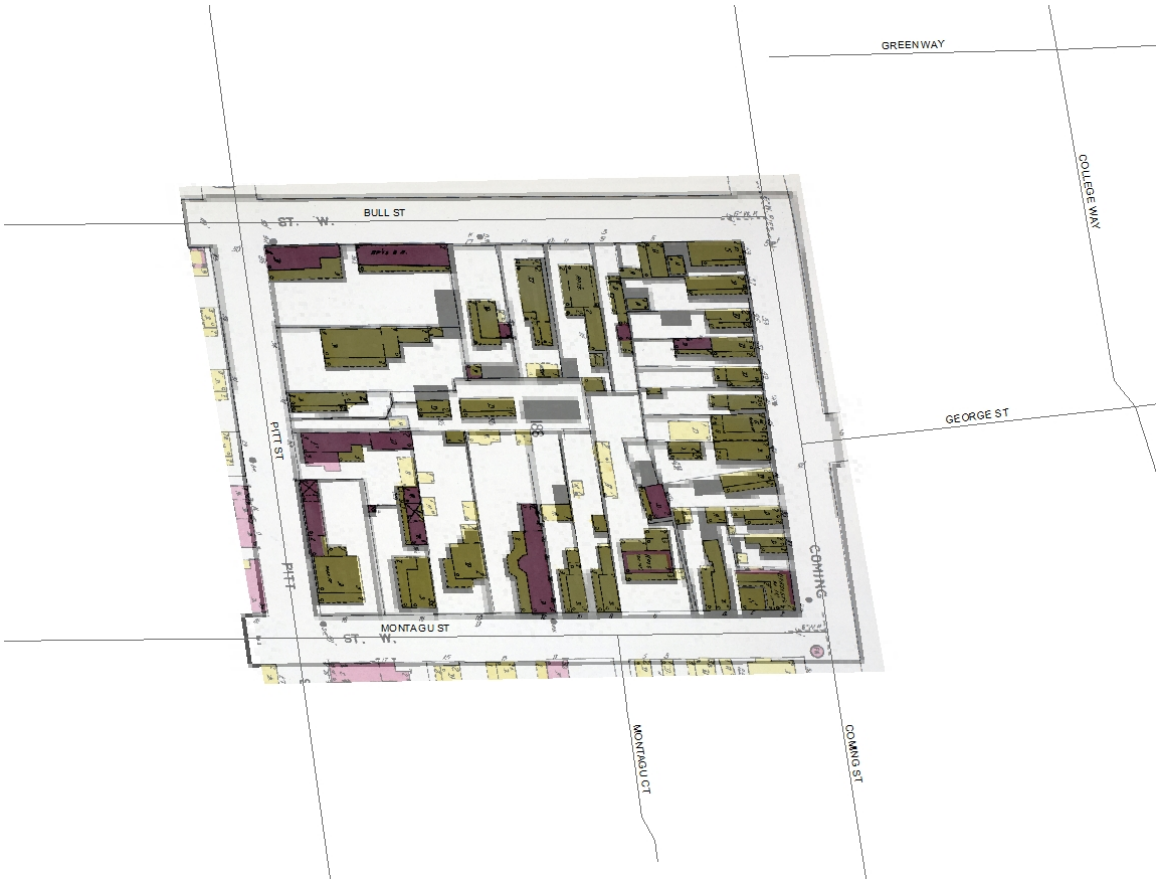

Figure 4.14: City block bounded by Bull Street, Coming Street, Montague Street and Pitt Street. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

Figure 4.15: City block bounded by Bull Street, Coming Street, Montague Street and Pitt Street. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

Figure 4.16: City block bounded by Bull Street, Coming Street, Montague Street and Pitt Street. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Starting with Block 3 and continuing with the remaining city blocks, the north boundary is Bull Street and the southern is Montagu Street. Block 3's eastern boundary is Coming Street and its western boundary is Pitt Street. A total of 34 main dwellings and 109 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1888, 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 34 main dwellings, 4 were demolished from 1888-1902, 0 from 1902-1944, 4 from 1944-1955, and 2 from 1955-1973. As a percentage, 12% were demolished from 1888-1902, 0% from 1902-1944, 12% from 1944-1955, and 6% from 1955-1973. For main dwellings from 1888-1902 the annual percent for demolition is 0.86%, 1902-1944; 0%, 1944-1955; 1.09% and 1955-1973; 0.33%. Of the 109 outbuildings, 18 were demolished from 1888-1902, 18 from 1902-1944, 20 from 1944-1955, and 10 from 1955-1973. From 1888-1902, 17% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 17% from 1902-1944, 18% from 1944-1955, and 9% from 1955-1973. Block 3 has roughly the same number of demolitions happening as Blocks 1 and 2.

Total Main Dwellings	34	
Total Secondary Structures	109	
Bull_Coming_Montagu_Pitt	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	12%	4
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	12%	4
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	6%	2
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	17%	18
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	17%	18
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	18%	20
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	9%	10

Table 4.5: Block 3 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

While Block 3 is not contained within the College of Charleston's core, the College still has an influence over the area's built resources due to Block 3's close proximity to the campus. When comparing Blocks 1 and 2 to Block 3, Block 3's percent of demolition for both main dwellings and secondary buildings are lower across the board but not by much. The annual percent demolition for secondary buildings during the time period 1888-1902 is 1.21%, 1902-1944; 0.40%, 1944-1955; 1.64% and 1955-1973; 0.50%.

Total number of secondary buildings compared to main dwellings are significantly higher. A reason for this distinction could be because once these buildings become converted into multiple family housing, the outbuildings no longer served a suitable purpose and were demolished to create more room for parking in the back of these properties. This hypothesis could apply to Blocks 1, 2, and 3 due to the College's need for space and residents of houses wanting parking off the street. Some of these properties have a small yard which is a rare commodity in the densely packed built environment of Charleston. These small yards were created possibly from the removal of secondary buildings from property lots.

Block 3 has a high amount of partitioning in its main dwellings where 22 of the 26 properties in Block 3 are partitioned meaning 85% of properties no longer presumably have their original floor plan. Decrease in the total number demolished for both main dwellings and secondary buildings is attributed to being located outside of College of

Charleston's campus core. Presumably the 85% partitioning of main dwellings is a result of off-campus housing for College of Charleston's student population.

Bull_Coming_Montagu_Pitt		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
26	22	85%

Table 4.6: Block 3 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 4:

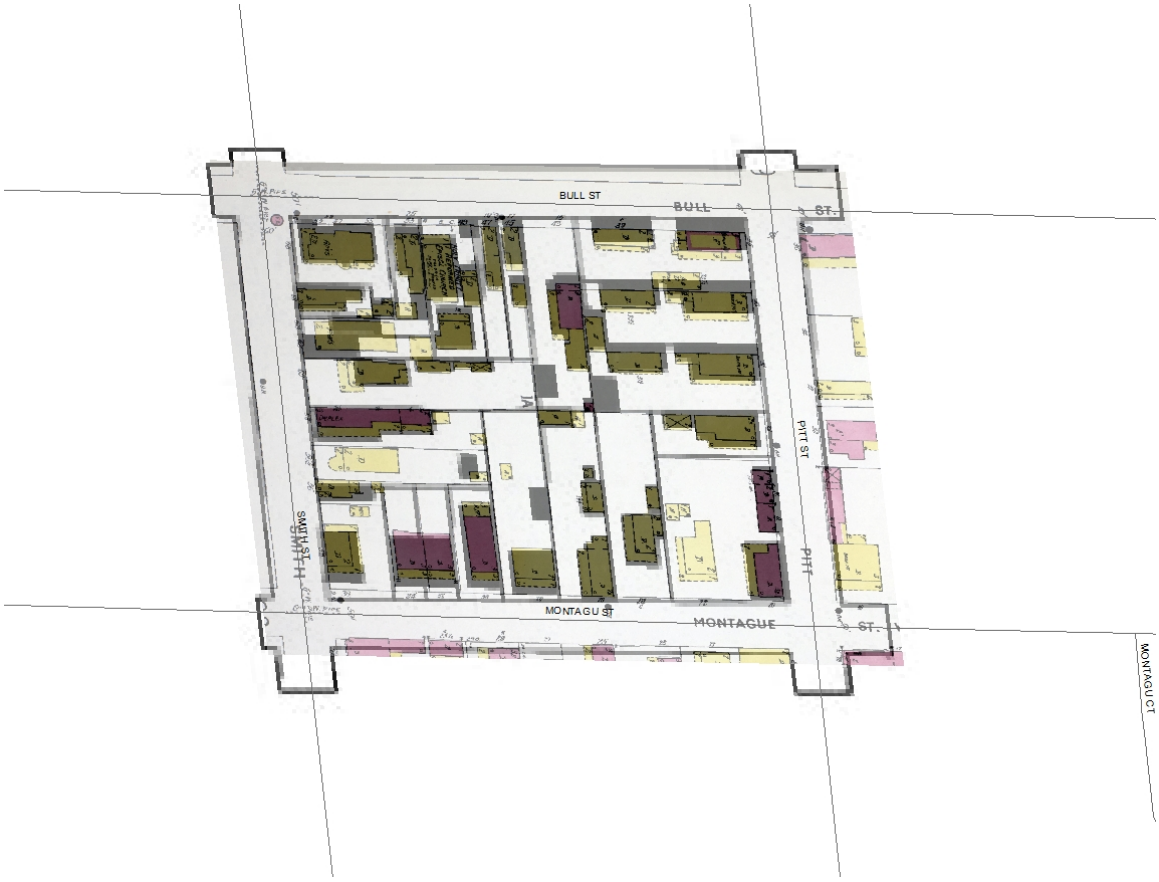

Figure 4.17: City block bounded by Bull Street, Pitt Street, Montague Street and Smith Street. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

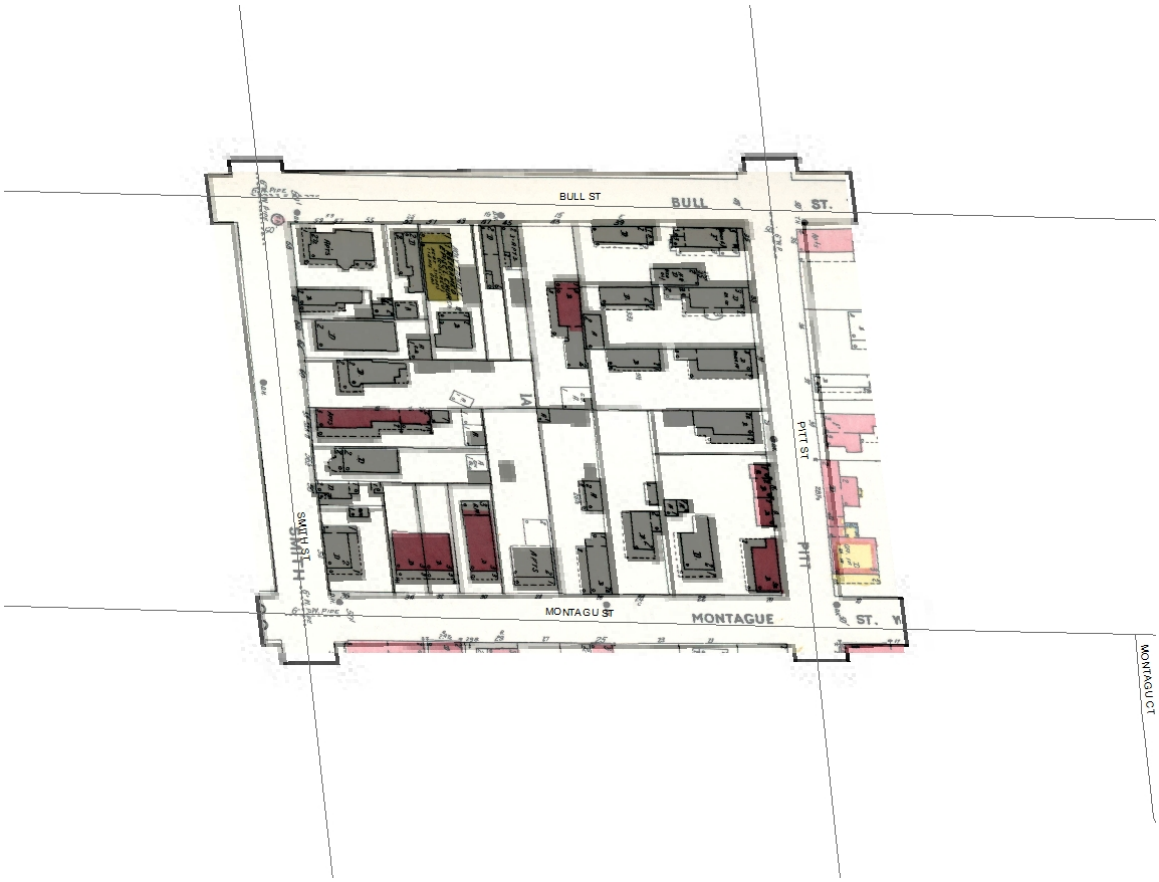

Figure 4.18: City block bounded by Bull Street, Pitt Street, Montague Street and Smith Street. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

Figure 4.19: City block bounded by Bull Street, Pitt Street, Montague Street and Smith Street. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 4's eastern boundary is Pitt Street, and the western boundary is Smith Street. A total of 27 main dwellings and 58 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 27 main dwellings, 2 were demolished from 1902-1944, 0 from 1944-1955, and 0 from 1955-1973. As a percentage 7% were demolished from 1902-1944, 0% from 1944-1955, and 0% from 1955-1973. For main dwellings the annual percent of demolition from 1902-1944 is 0.17%, 1944-1955; 0% and 1955-1973; 0%. Of the 58 outbuildings 7 from 1902-1944, 14 from 1944-1955, and 4 from 1955-1973. From 1902-1944, 12% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 24% from 1944-1955, and 7% from 1955-1973. The annual percent demolition for secondary buildings during the time period of 1902-1944 is 0.29%, 1944-1955; 2.18% and 1955-1973; 0.39%. The number of secondary buildings in Block 4 is roughly half found in Block 3.

Total Main Dwellings	27	
Total Secondary Structures	58	
Bull_Pitt_Montagu_Smith	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	7%	2
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	0%	0
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	12%	7
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	24%	14
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	7%	4

Table 4.7: Block 4 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

The reasoning for this could be the representation of Block 4 being historically located outside of the core of the city and these properties being less densely packed. Another

reason behind the drop is this area was most likely an early attempt to infill creating more land for the residents of Charleston to develop. Block 4 unlike Block 3 seems to be the first block not overly affected by CofC. As mentioned for Block 3, secondary buildings were presumably torn down to provide parking in the back of these properties for its residents.

Percent of partition pertaining to main dwellings in Block 4 is roughly 20% lower than Block 3. This drop in partitioning in main dwellings represents the first block where College of Charleston's influence over the built environment is lessening. In Block 4 and continuing west, there is still a contingent of off-campus student housing but it decreases due to an increasing distance between the residences and the College of Charleston's campus. For Block 4 moving west, partitioning is attributed more to the general population of Charleston and the inability of the majority of the population to afford a large house for a single family. The series of maps and data tables for this city block are shown to represent the types of maps and data tables produced for the remaining eight city blocks.

Bull_Pitt_Montagu_Smith		
Total Number of Properties	Number of Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
26	12	46%

Table 4.8: Block 4 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 5:

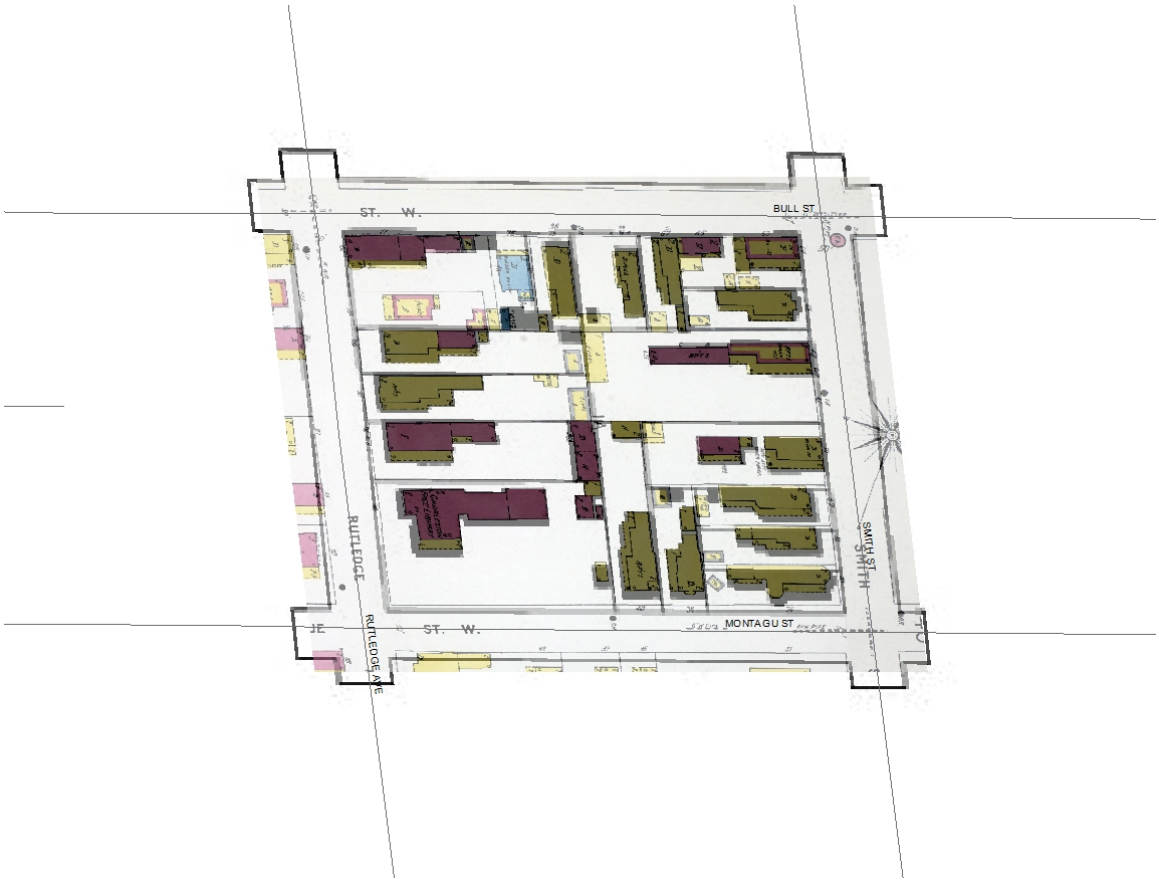

Figure 4.20: City block bounded by Bull Street, Smith Street, Montague Street and Rutledge Avenue. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

Figure 4.21: City block bounded by Bull Street, Smith Street, Montague Street and Rutledge Avenue. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

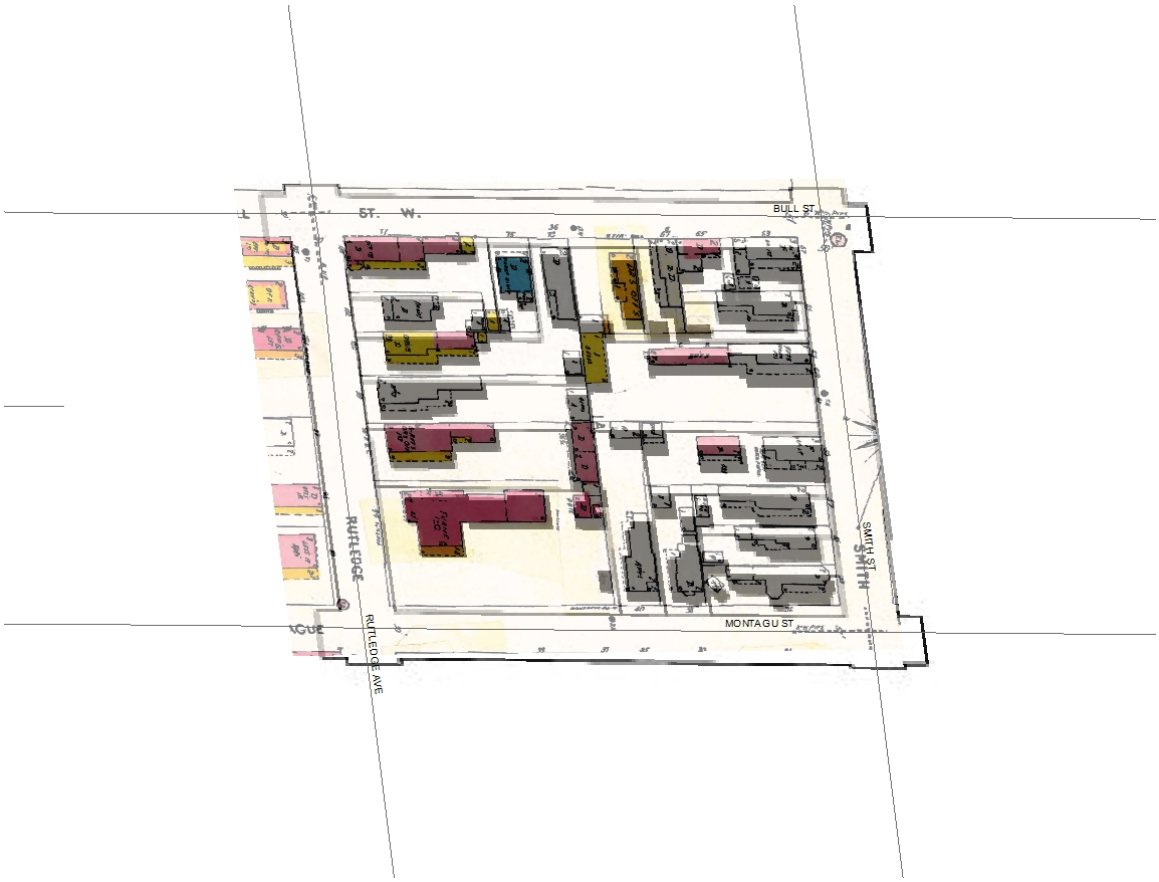

Figure 4.22: City block bounded by Bull Street, Smith Street, Montague Street and Rutledge Avenue. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 5's eastern boundary is Smith Street and the western boundary is Rutledge Avenue. A total of 19 main dwellings and 45 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 19 main dwellings, 0 were demolished from 1902-1944, 0 from 1944-1955, and 0 from 1955-1973. As a percentage 0% were demolished from 1902-1944, 0% from 1944-1955, and 0% from 1955-1973. For main dwellings, the annual percent of demolition from 1902-1944 is 0%, 1944-1955; 0% and 1955-1973; 0%. Of the 45 outbuildings 7 from 1902-1944, 3 from 1944-1955, and 4 from 1955-1973. From 1902-1944, 16% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 7% from 1944-1955, and 9% from 1955-1973. The annual percent demolition for secondary buildings during the time period of 1902-1944 is 0.38%, 1944-1955; 0.64% and 1955-1973; 0.50%.

Total Main Dwellings	19	
Total Secondary Structures	45	
Bull_Smith_Montagu_Rutledge	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	0%	0
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	16%	7
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	7%	3
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	9%	4

Table 4.9: Block 5 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

The lower number of main dwellings and secondary buildings are less than that found in Block 4, essentially backing up the claim that from Block 4 to Block 9 represents the suburban area for the city of Charleston. With the total number of main dwellings and outbuildings significantly down compared to Blocks 1, 2, and 3, it's evident this part of

Charleston has seen minimal to no significant amount of change. A reasoning for this could be there are no institutional forces causing extra pressure for new development to occur, thus remaining a neighborhood for general residential use.

Percent of partition pertaining to main dwellings in Block 5 continues to decrease to 32%, a 14% drop from Block 4. The decrease in partitioning here as in Block 4 can be connected to the increasing distance from College of Charleston campus and the decreasing need for off-campus student housing.

Bull_Smith_Montagu_Rutledge		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
22	7	32%

Table 4.10: Block 5 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 6:

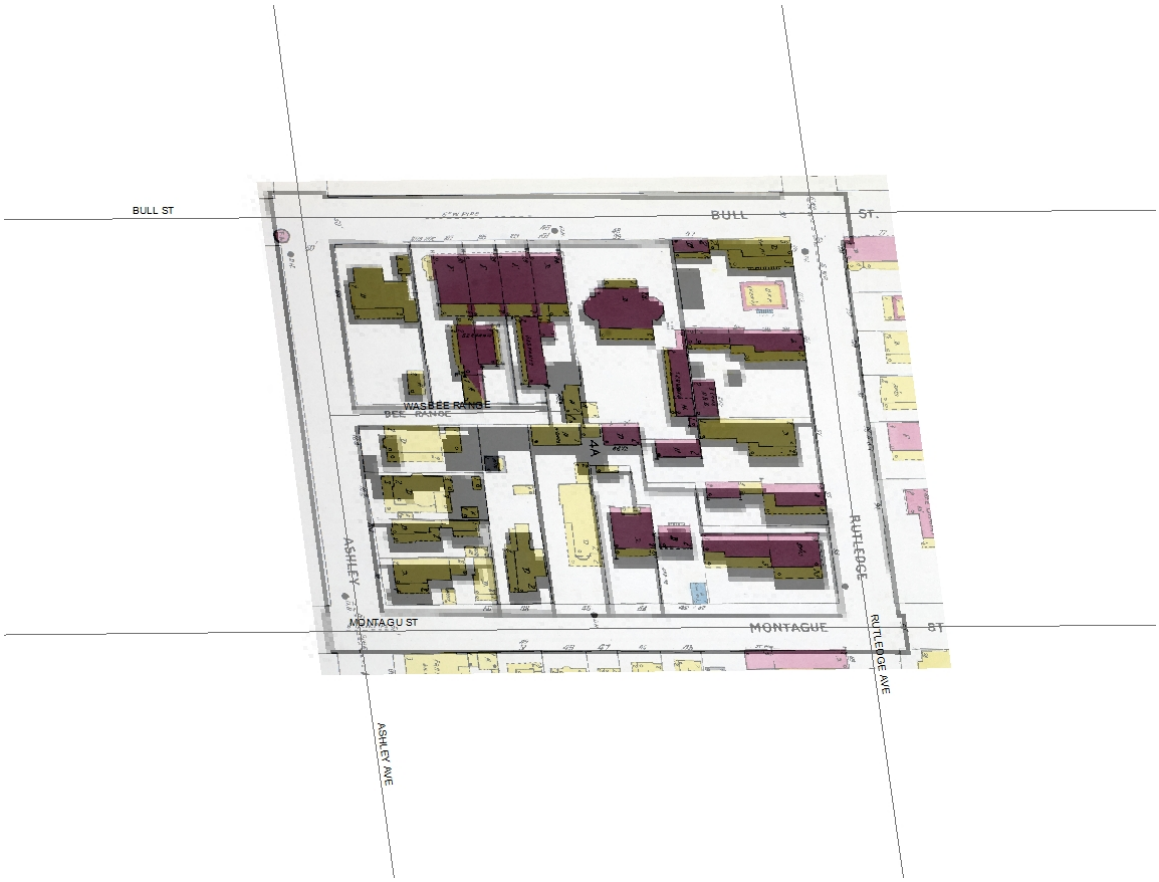

Figure 4.23: City block bounded by Bull Street, Rutledge Avenue, Montague Street and Ashley Avenue. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

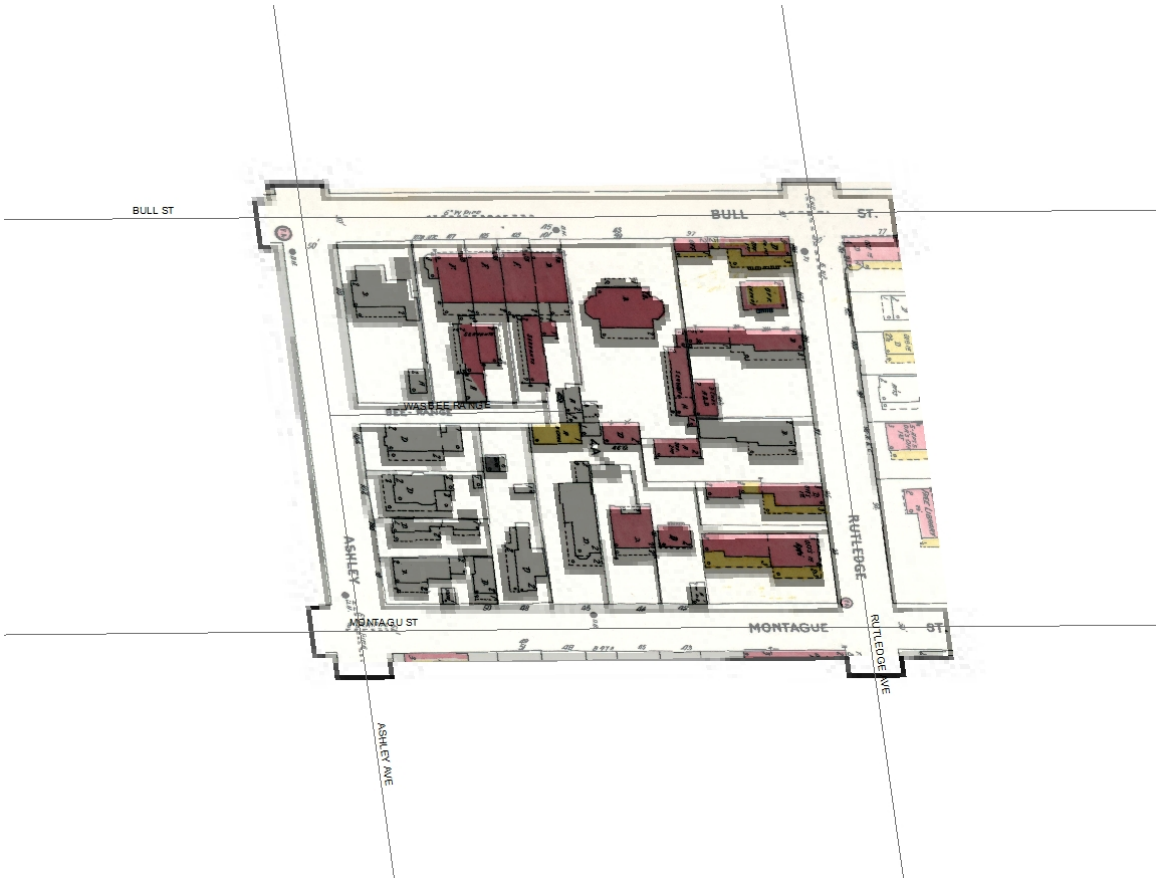

Figure 4.24: City block bounded by Bull Street, Rutledge Avenue, Montague Street and Ashley Avenue. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

Figure 4.25: City block bounded by Bull Street, Rutledge Avenue, Montague Street and Ashley Avenue. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 6's eastern boundary is Rutledge Avenue, and the western boundary is Ashley Avenue. A total of 26 main dwellings and 47 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 26 main dwellings, 3 were demolished from 1902-1944, 0 from 1944-1955, and 0 from 1955-1973. As a percentage, 12% were demolished from 1902-1944, 0% from 1944-1955, and 0% from 1955-1973. For main dwellings the annual percent of demolition from 1902-1944 is 0.29%, 1944-1955; 0% and 1955-1973; 0%. Of the 47 outbuildings 11 from 1902-1944, 4 from 1944-1955, and 1 from 1955-1973. From 1902-1944, 23% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 9% from 1944-1955, and 2% from 1955-1973. The annual percent demolition for secondary buildings during the time period of 1902-1944 is 0.55%, 1944-1955; 0.82% and 1955-1973; 0.11%.

Total Main Dwellings	26	
Total Secondary Structures	47	
Bull_Rutledge_Montagu_Ashley	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	12%	3
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	0%	0
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	23%	11
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	9%	4
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	2%	1

Table 4.11: Block 6 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

Percent partition of main dwellings in Block 6 increases by roughly 30% compared to Block 5. Reasoning for the total number of demolitions matches that of Block 4 and Block 5. This area is more suburban in nature and has stayed true to being a purely residential city block for the general population of Charleston. The spike in

partitioning for this city block is odd given the trend of subdividing main dwellings was going down the further one moved west. A possible reasoning for this could be Block 6 is a more attractive area to residents of Charleston. An increase in population wanting to live here caused the landlord to partition the main dwelling creating more apartments, thus creating an increase in cash flow for the landlord.

Bull_Rutledge_Montagu_Ashley		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage Subdivided
25	15	60%

Table 4.12: Block 6 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 7:

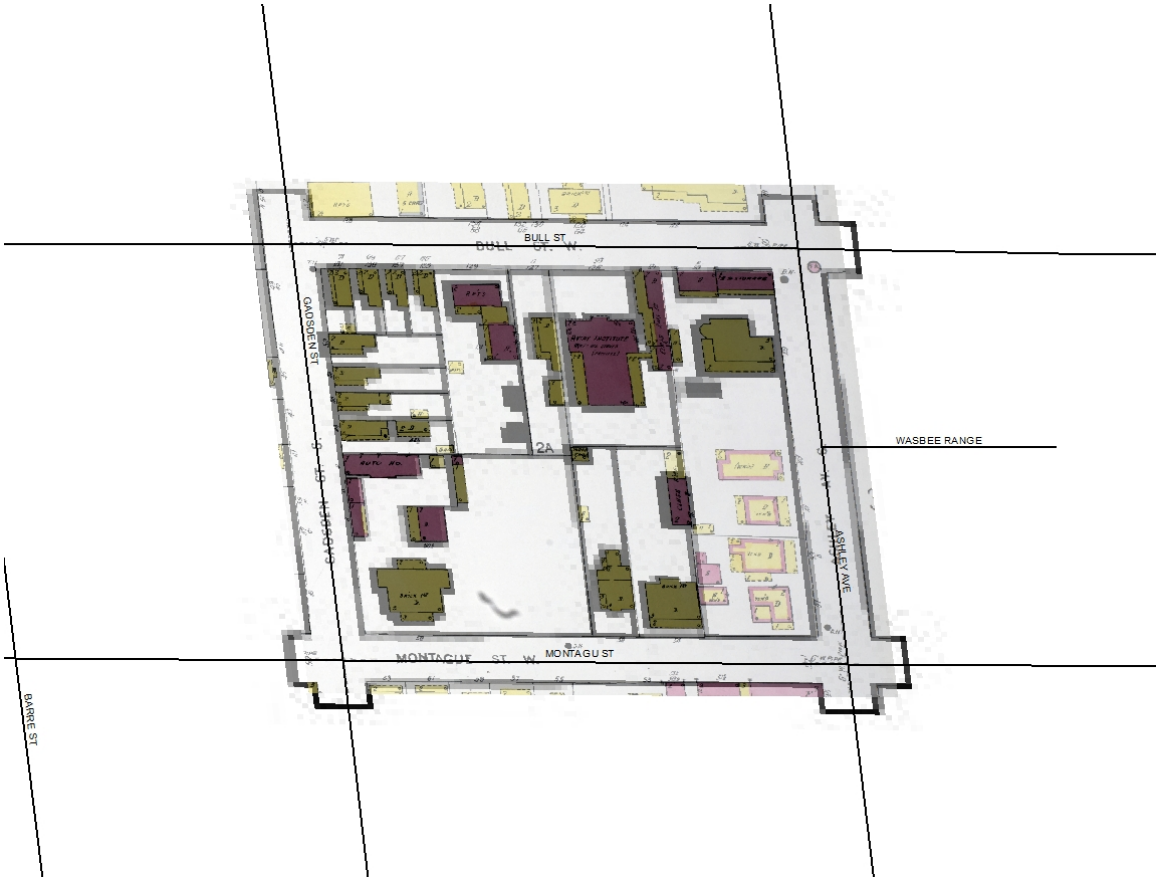

Figure 4.26: City block bounded by Bull Street, Ashley Avenue, Montague Street and Gadsden Street. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

Figure 4.27: City block bounded by Bull Street, Ashley Avenue, Montague Street and Gadsden Street. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

Figure 4.28: City block bounded by Bull Street, Ashley Avenue, Montague Street and Gadsden Street. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 7's eastern boundary is Ashley Avenue, and the western boundary is Gadsden Street. A total of 20 main dwellings and 29 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 20 main dwellings, 0 were demolished from 1902-1944, 0 from 1944-1955, and 8 from 1955-1973. As a percentage 0% were demolished from 1902-1944, 0% from 1944-1955, and 40% from 1955-1973. For main dwellings, the annual percent of demolition from 1902-1944 is 0%, 1944-1955; 0% and 1955-1973; 2.22%. For the first two periods no demolition took place, but then from 1955-1973 demolition occurred in the northwest quadrant. Reasoning for this could have been to clear land for an economic driven institution not shown on the Sanborn Map but planned to be constructed post 1973; otherwise it is unclear. Of the 29 outbuildings, 3 secondary buildings were torn down from 1902-1944, 5 from 1944-1955, and 1 from 1955-1973. From 1902-1944, 10% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 17% from 1944-1955, and 3% from 1955-1973. The annual percent demolition for secondary buildings during the time period of 1902-1944 is 0.24%, 1944-1955; 1.55% and 1955-1973; 0.17%. An interesting phenomenon in this particular block is main dwelling demolition saw a surge in 1955-1973, whereas outbuildings did not. These different surges could support the hypothesis that if a property's buildings are going to get torn down it does not necessarily matter if the building is primary or secondary.

Total Main Dwellings	20	
Total Secondary Structures	29	
Bull_Ashley_Montagu_Gadsden	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	40%	8
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	10%	3
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	17%	5
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	3%	1

Table 4.13: Block 7 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings.

Percent partition of main dwellings in Block 7 decreases roughly 20% compared to Block 6. Once again, the trend of decreased partition of main dwellings moving west continues after the lone spike seen in Block 6.

Bull_Ashley_Montagu_Gadsden		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
18	8	44%

Table 4.14: Block 7 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 8:

Figure 4.29: City block bounded by Bull Street, Gadsden Street, Montague Street and Barre Street. 1944 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1902 Sanborn.

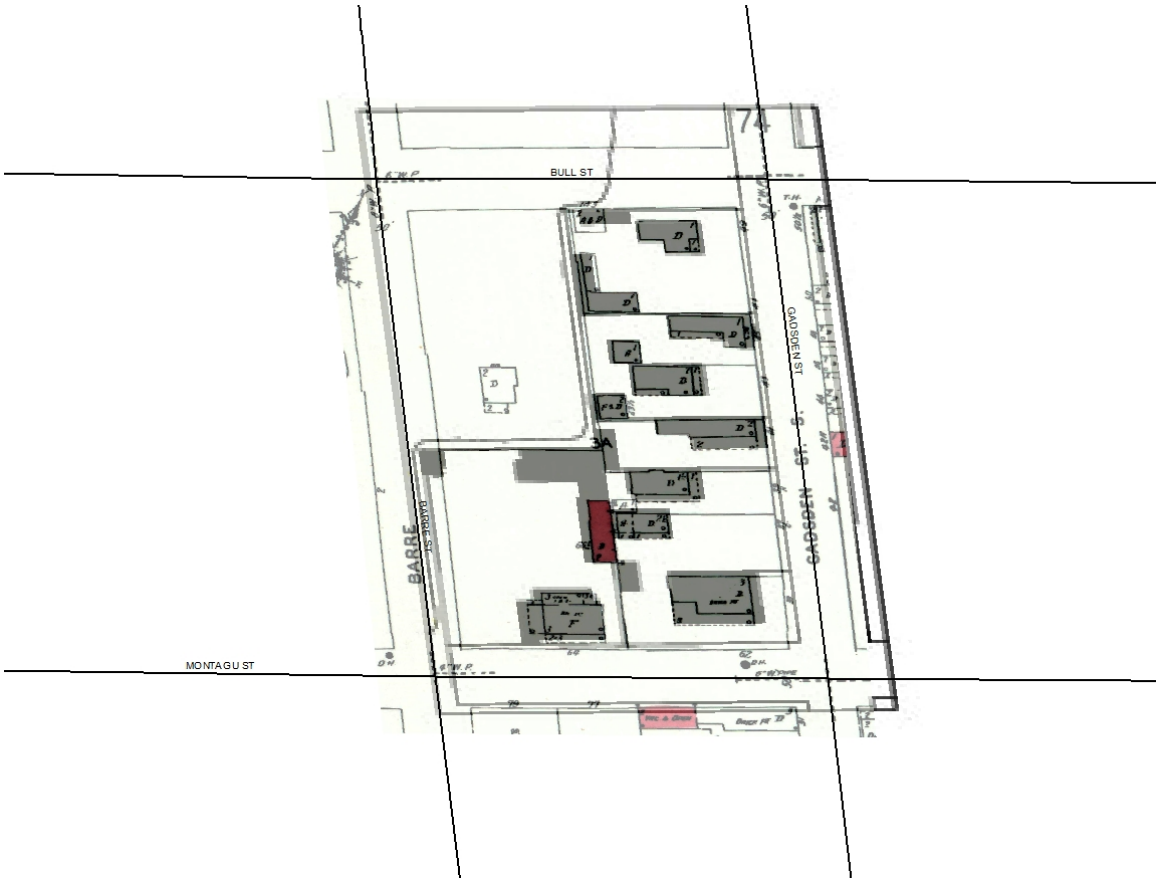

Figure 4.30: City block bounded by Bull Street, Gadsden Street, Montague Street and Barre Street. 1955 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1944 Sanborn.

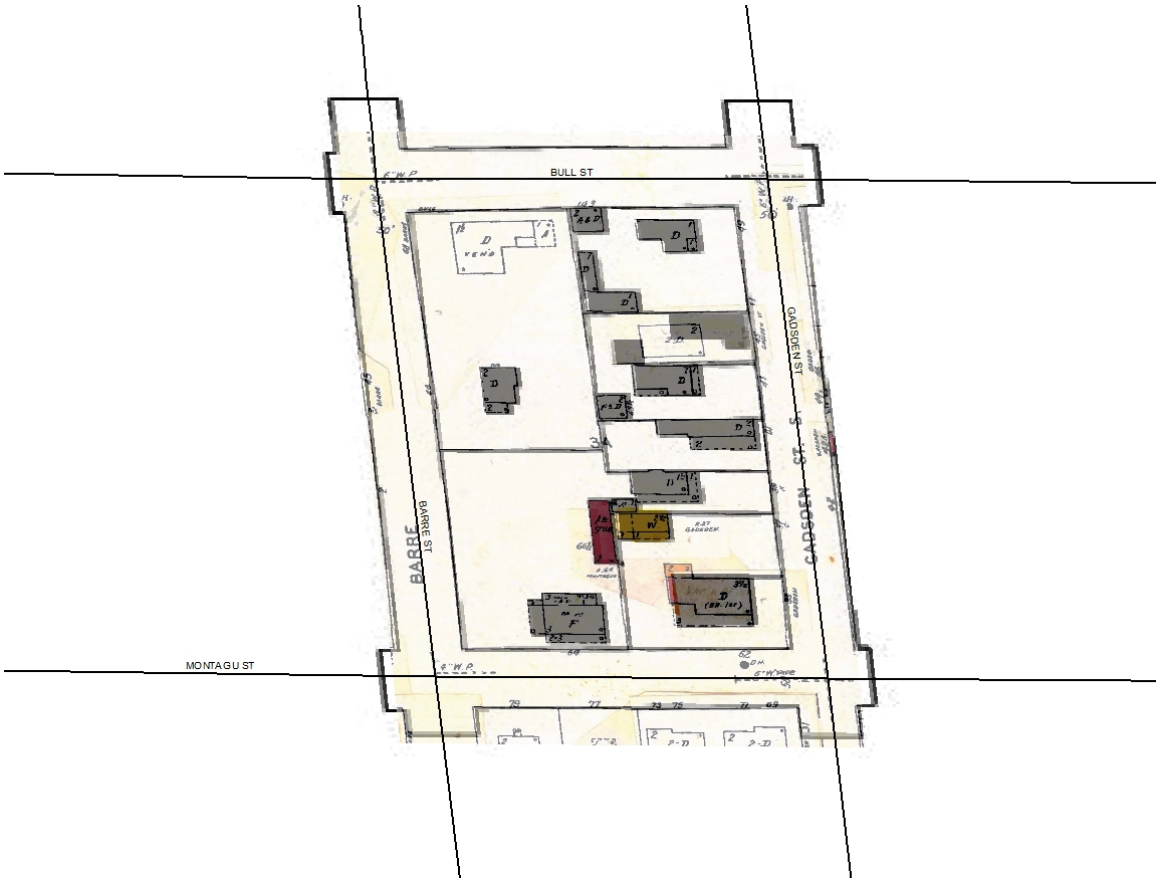

Figure 4.31: City block bounded by Bull Street, Gadsden Street, Montague Street and Barre Street. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 8's eastern boundary is Gadsden Street, and the western boundary is Barre Street. A total of 17 main dwellings and 19 secondary buildings were recorded using Sanborn Maps from 1902, 1944, 1955, and 1973. Of the 17 main dwellings 3 were demolished from 1902-1944, 0 from 1944-1955, and 1 from 1955-1973. As a percentage 18% were demolished from 1902-1944, 0% from 1944-1955, and 6% from 1955-1973. For main dwellings the annual percent of demolition from 1902-1944 is 0.43%, 1944-1955; 0% and 1955-1973; 0.33%. Of the 19 outbuildings 8 from 1902-1944, 8 from 1944-1955, and 1 from 1955-1973. From 1902-1944, 42% of secondary buildings in this city block were torn down, 42% from 1944-1955, and 5% from 1955-1973. The annual percent demolition for secondary buildings during the time period of 1902-1944 is 1.00%, 1944-1955; 3.82% and 1955-1973; 0.28%. The number of main dwellings to

Total Main Dwellings	17	
Total Secondary Structures	19	
Bull_Gadsden_Montagu_Barre	Demolition Percentages	Number Demolished
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	18%	3
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	0%	0
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	6%	1
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	Not Documented	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	42%	8
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	42%	8
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	5%	1

Table 4.15: Block 8 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings

secondary buildings being nearly equal could mean this area is a place far outside of the city's core where a majority of the wealthy families resided. This area was part of a later infill campaign and could have been where families and individuals of lesser means than those in the core of Charleston resulting in less outbuildings being needed to support the primary dwelling.

Percent partition of main dwellings was 0% for Block 8. There are a few older buildings found in this city block validating what is observed on the Sanborn Maps that this area is infilled land and not developed until the late 20th century.

Bull_Gadsden_Montagu_Barre		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
14	0	0%

Table 4.16: Block 8 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Block 9:

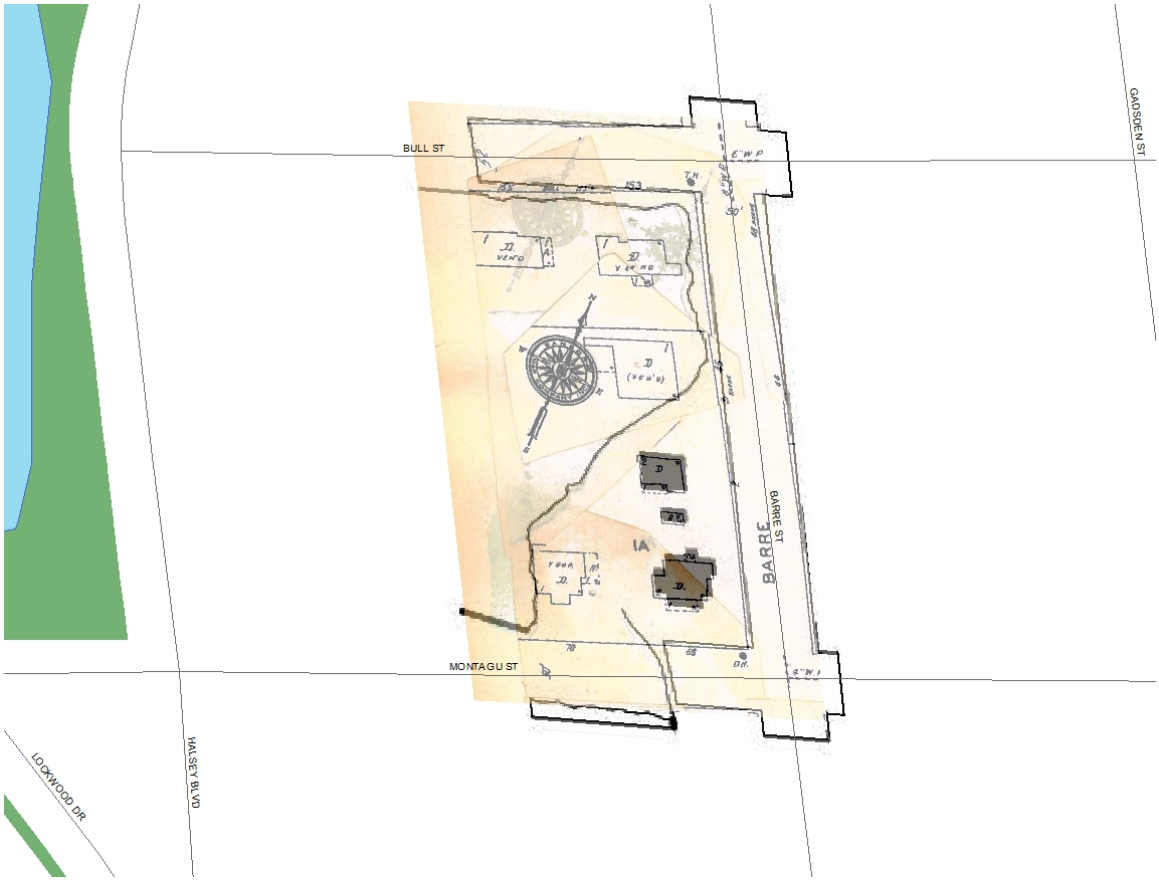

Figure 4.32: City block bounded by Bull Street, Barre Street, Montague Street and Halsey Boulevard. 1973 Sanborn JPEG given a transparency value of 50%, overlaid over AutoCAD trace of 1955 Sanborn.

Block 9's eastern boundary is Barre Street, and the western boundary is Halsey Boulevard. Within Block 9, gathered from the 1955 and 1973 Sanborn Maps, a total of 6 main dwellings and 1 secondary building were recorded. No buildings were demolished in Block 9 from 1955-1973.

Total Main Dwellings	6
Total Secondary Structures	1
Bull_Barre_Montagu_Halsey	Demolition Percentages
Main Dwellings 1888-1902	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1902-1944	Not Documented
Main Dwellings 1944-1955	0%
Main Dwellings 1955-1973	0%
Secondary Structures 1888-1902	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1902-1944	Not Documented
Secondary Structures 1944-1955	0%
Secondary Structures 1955-1973	0%

Table 4.17: Block 9 demolition percentage table for both main dwellings and secondary buildings

Percent partition of main dwellings was 0% for Block 8. Blocks 8 and 9 are similar in that they are composed of partially infilled land or is completely infilled. These two blocks as compared to Blocks 4, 5, 6, and 7 were presumably undeveloped land or scarcely developed historically. Most of the development in the remaining two blocks could have been greatly affected by the establishment and growth of the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC).

Bull_Barre_Montagu_Halsey		
Total Number of Properties	Number Subdivided	Percentage of Subdivided
6	0	0%

Table 4.18: Block 9 main dwelling partition percentage table.

Rate of Demolition

Numerical data concerning demolitions of main dwellings versus secondary buildings prove the accepted idea: outbuildings are subject to demolition, more frequently. However, when looking at the percentages for demolition a more nuanced view emerges. The percentage of demolitions in a given time period are not dramatically different. In other words: more buildings are demolished because there are more outbuildings. Outbuildings are demolished much more frequently than primary buildings, and the rate of demolition (as a ratio) is higher for outbuildings than primary, but roughly, in most cases, only by five to fifteen percent more (depending on block and era). These percentages shed light on the concept that outbuildings are threatened disproportionately, but that there are also more of buildings, and that they disappear from the landscape only slightly more frequently than primary buildings do.

Rate of Change

Numerical data also can show many main dwellings have changed in terms of the building footprint. To illustrate the amount of change seen in a given city block, a series of maps are presented. These maps depict two layers: the building footprints from two

different years. The first map for each block shows the footprints of buildings seen on the first available Sanborn Map traced and filled in with a solid hatch. The second available Sanborn Map for the same study area is overlaid on these footprints and rendered with a 50% transparency. This allows a visual comparison of the footprints of the buildings in both time periods. Accompanying these maps will be two data tables, one showing the percentage of demolitions for both main dwellings and secondary buildings for a given block through time, and the other noting how many main dwellings have been partitioned. Partitioning occurs primarily to provide faculty offices for College of Charleston faculty, student housing, or general residential housing as observed when conducting the small field survey for the sample strip. As mentioned in the methodology, there are nine city blocks with the sample strip. The majority of the blocks are bounded to the north by Bull Street and to the south by Montagu Street. The two furthest city blocks on the east side are bounded by George Street to the north and Wentworth Street to the south.

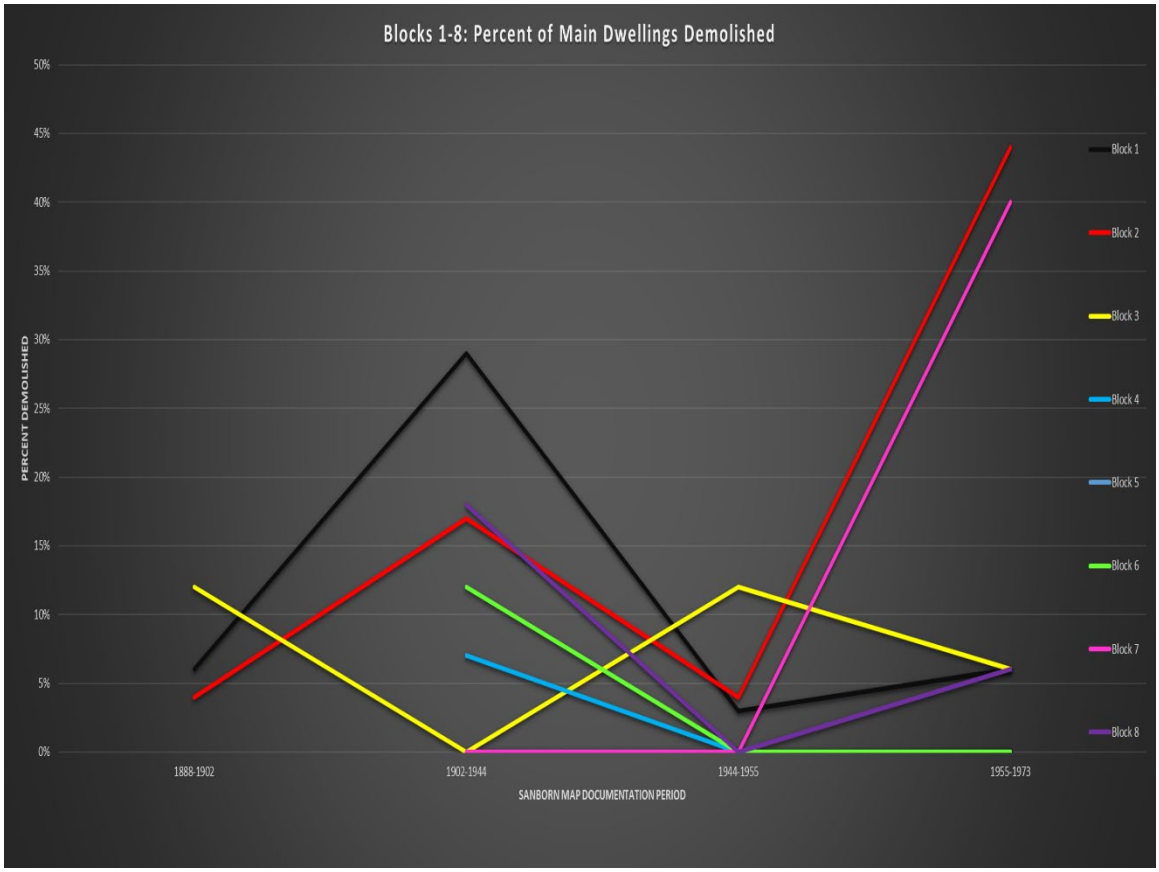

Figure 4.33: Graph showing percent of main dwellings demolished in sample area during study periods.

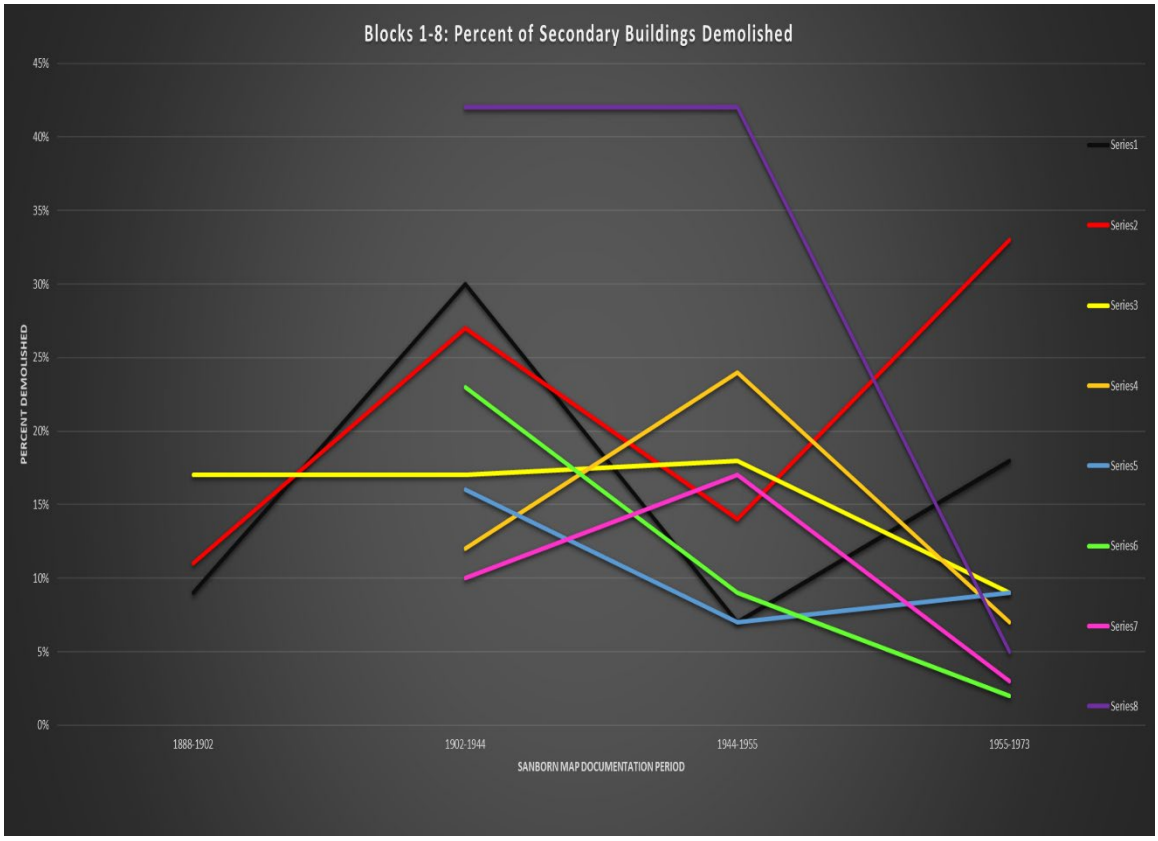

Figure 4.34: Graph showing percent of secondary buildings demolished in sample area during study periods.

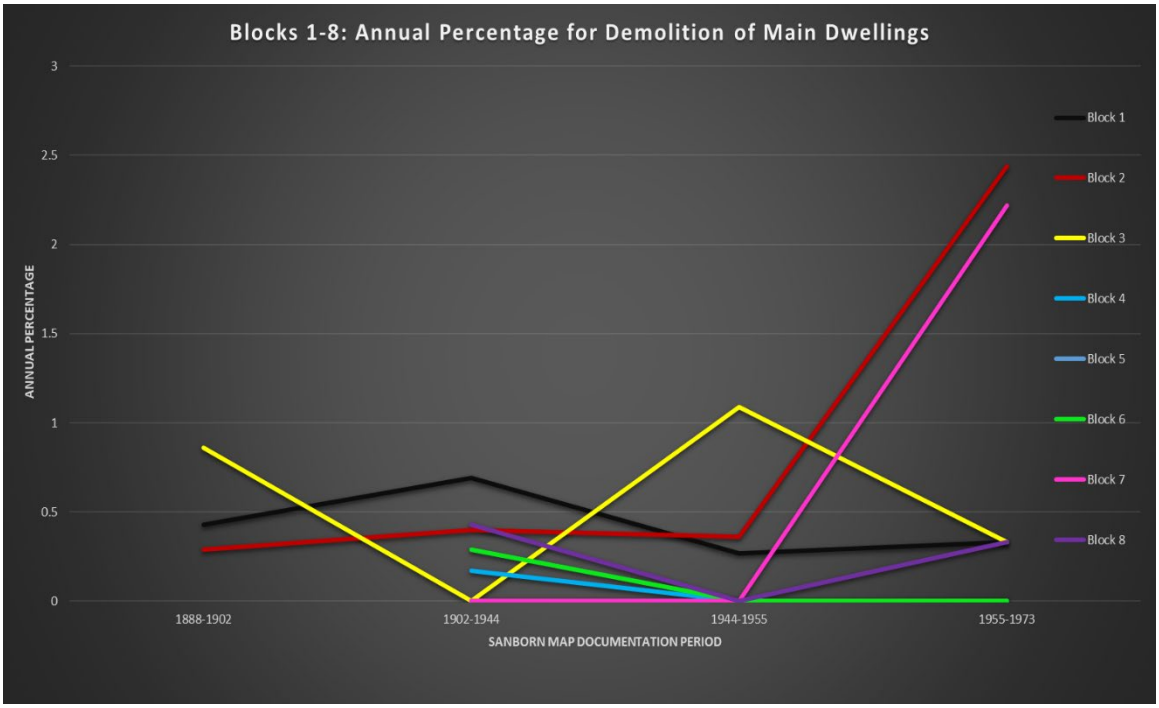

Figure 4.35: Graph showing annual percent of main dwellings demolished in sample area during study periods.

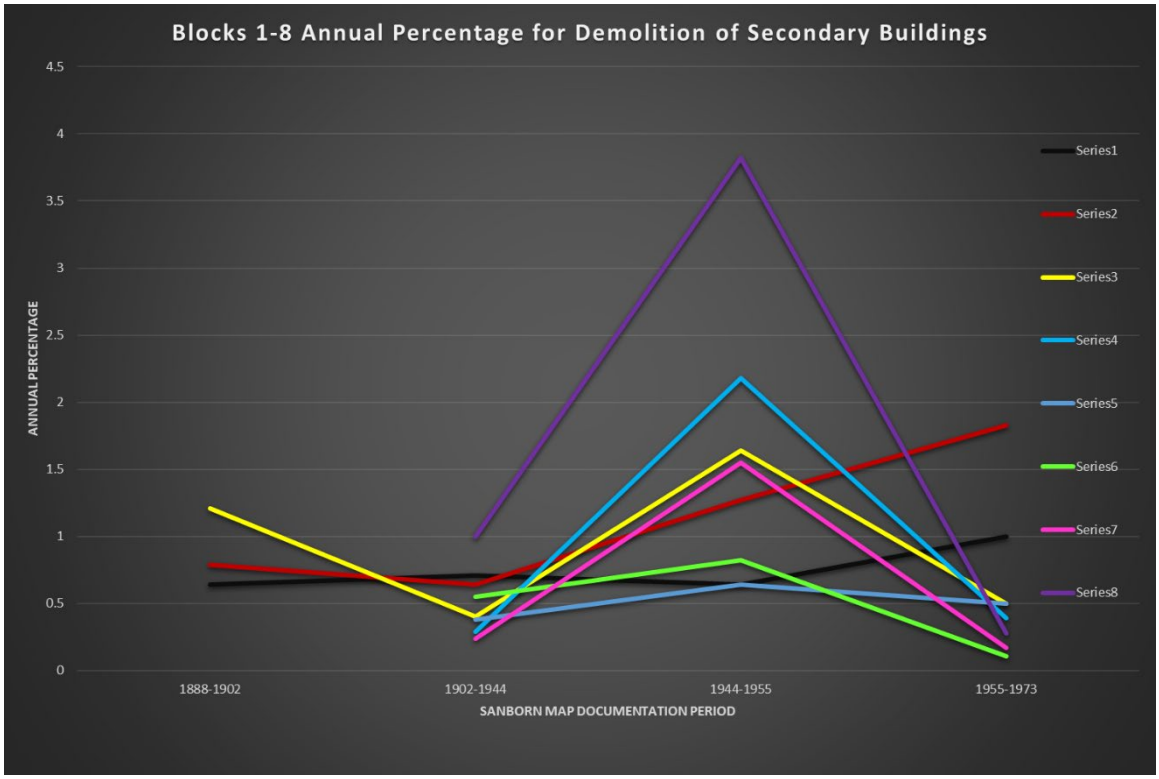

Figure 4.36: Graph showing annual percent of secondary buildings demolished in sample area during study periods.

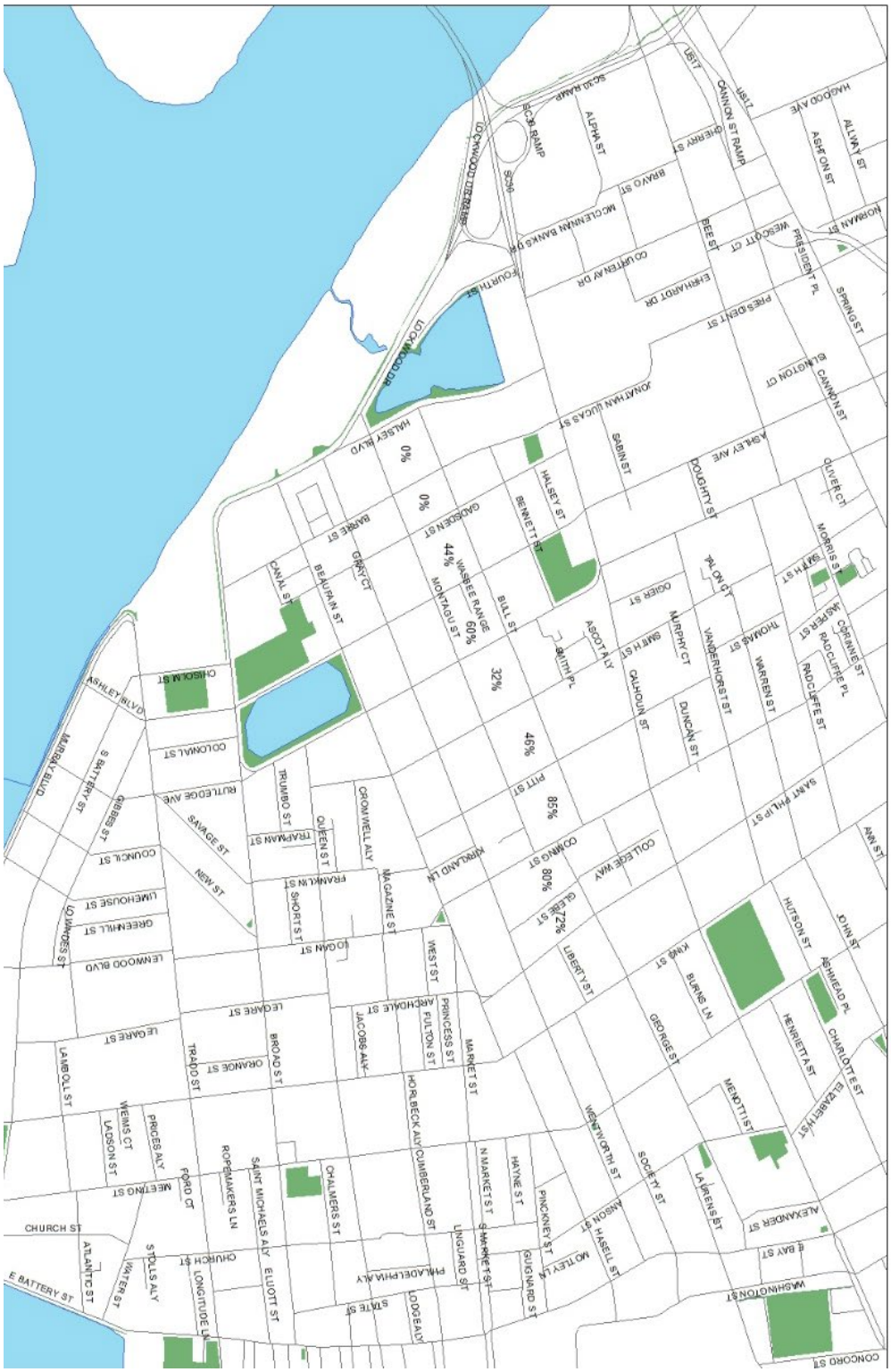

Figure 4.37: Map showing percent of partition for main dwellings for each city block studied.

Change Aside from Building Demolition

African American's burial grounds, too, experienced effective demolition during the study period. On the 1888 Sanborn, a "Grave Yard" can be seen at 52 Pitt Street. By 1902 the lot is labeled "Negro Burying Ground". Unfortunately, the lot by 1944, 1955 and 1973 not only decreases in size but is no longer labeled a grave yard or burying ground of any sort. Instead, the lot continues to be built upon, presumably erasing traces of the once African American burial ground. There is signage behind Addlestone Library noting the location of the burial ground today, commemorating the previous use of the site, but this signage is not prominent, and the disruption to this place is not reversible. This is an example of an historic African American site altered to the point where its significance and integrity have been damaged beyond repair.

Limitations of Study

There are limitations to the study. While the eastern portion shows a great amount of change, the western portion represents a problem. One issue is much of the western portion is infilled land. The infilling process took place throughout the latter half of the 20th century and continues to this day as Charleston continues to expand. In place of the infilled land once flowed the Ashley River as can be seen on the 1902, 1944 and 1955 Sanborn Maps. It is not until the 1973 Sanborn Maps that the Ashley River can no longer be seen as a border feature. With the infilled land came the creation of streets such as Lockwood Drive, Halsey Boulevard, Barre Street and countless more. Another issue is Sanborn appears to have focused documentation on the eastern half of the Charleston

peninsula. On the 1888 Sanborn Map showing the whole peninsula, the western half is undocumented. Though residences may have been located in the western section of the peninsula prior to 1888, there is no documentation to base data off of and so these residences are not considered in the study.[45]

Figure 4.38: 1888 Sanborn show extent of documentation of the Charleston. Peninsula.

[45]Pre 1888 maps of the Charleston Peninsula could be another source of data however there are no lot lines and many of the streets on that side of the peninsula had not been created yet. Without clear lot lines and features to properly georeference where a modern city block would be located pre 1888 would cause a high amount of uncertainty and inaccurate results.

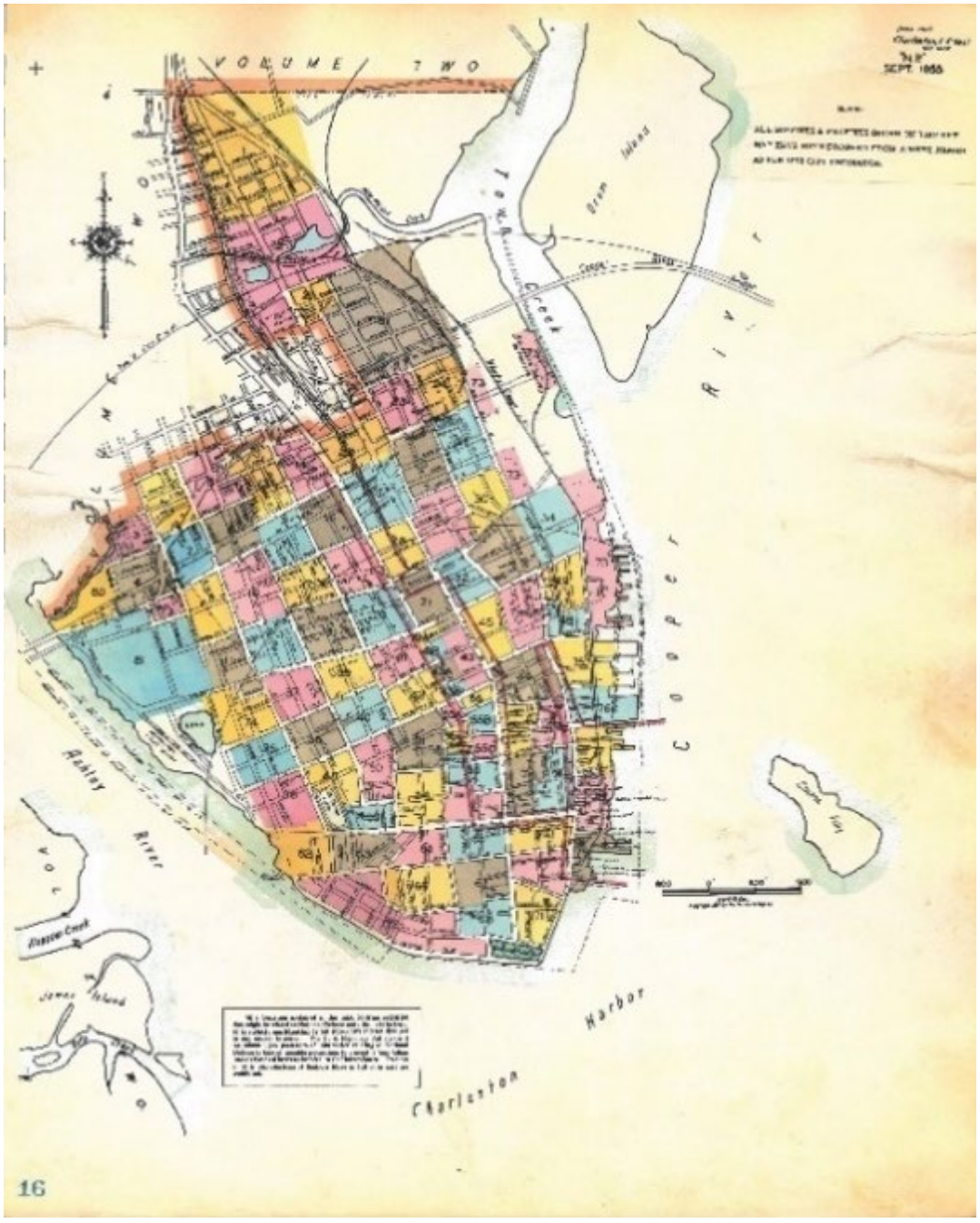

Figure 4.39: 1973 Sanborn showing growth of Charleston Peninsula.

The Iconography of Charles Town at High Water (1739), illustrates that there were buildings on land that would become Harleston Village. The area outside of the walled city is not as dense as found outside of the walls, showing the formulation of different neighborhoods and suburbs we know today. However, today these neighborhoods that appear as startups in 1739 are as dense now as the original location Charleston was established on. There are lot lines but there are no addresses attached to the lots and with 149 years between 1888 and 1739 it would be difficult to accurately discern what present lots changed. More than likely in the 149-year period between 1739 to 1888 Harleston Village saw a great amount of change in both land and buildings constructed.

CHAPTER FIVE
CONCLUSION

Conclusion

As this thesis demonstrates, secondary buildings in the Harleston Village neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina, are demolished in much greater numbers than primary buildings on a lot. Of the 228 main buildings studied from 1888 to 1973, 154 remained at the end of the study period. Whereas of the 485 outbuildings studied from 1888 to 1973, 203 remained at the end of the study period. Looking at the raw numbers, 74 primary buildings were demolished while 282 secondary buildings were. Seeing these numbers shows a considerable discrepancy in the treatment of the two building types. That uneven treatment is shocking in the reverse, however, when we examine the rate of demolition in the neighborhood. Overall, 68% of primary buildings and 42% of secondary buildings were demolished over the study period. The information about rates of demolition yields a more detailed analysis about which years the most buildings of either main dwellings and secondary buildings or both types were lost. Percent of demolition shows main dwellings not secondary buildings are affected more often, contradicting the previously held hypothesis. Alterations, while not used to create numerical data, were noted within the property tables to provide another nuance to how buildings and their footprints changed from 1888-1973.

The annual percent of demolition for primary dwellings and outbuildings pertaining to each time period further enforces the finding of this study that actually main dwellings not secondary buildings as a whole see more change. In fact, from 1955-1973

the annual percent of demolition for secondary buildings all trended downward except for Blocks 1 and 2 being associated with College of Charleston. The increase in demolition in these two blocks is due to the College's expansion in the 60's and 70's. On the other hand, the annual percent of demolition for main dwellings shows more blocks trend up than down.

Outbuildings also undergo more change, specifically in terms of changing building footprints, compared to main dwellings. Usually, an outbuilding's footprint is greatly diminished or demolished. Numerous times for Block 6, where a pilot study was completed showing the square footage for each building in that city block, a secondary building would have a square footage value for 1902, but by 1944 its square footage was zero, meaning it was demolished. Outbuilding footprints would decrease more often than main dwellings. Main Dwellings would typically increase. Showing secondary buildings' square footage inherently decreases with the passage of time and as a result a loss of building fabric. When compared to main dwellings, secondary buildings are subject a less amount of change. Both see alteration and demolition affect them at different rates and in different ways. Based on the findings of this thesis, secondary buildings are slightly demolished slightly more often percentage-wise than main dwellings or is the complete opposite depending on the specific city block.

In addition to demolition and building footprint changes, both primary and secondary buildings experience alteration not captured quantitatively in this study. Main dwellings do not escape the grip of development, instead they see change to their interior. Partitioning is a significant factor when considering changes to Charleston's built

environment. While interior investigations were not conducted, one could identify if a main dwelling had been partitioned by looking for several addresses assigned to one building. For example, a property may be addressed with the same numerical identifier but have numerous alphabetical characters representing different apartments found in a single main dwelling. In other instances, the developmental pressure, such as the College of Charleston, partitioned main dwellings into office spaces for their faculty to use. In close proximity to the college is a variety of student housing. One type of housing easily identified is the Greek life houses where presumably the interior of the main dwelling was partitioned and altered to accommodate the modern needs of the students living in the building and the number of residents living in one building, shifting the purpose of the building from being a single-family home to multiple residents. Multiple families in one structure are an economic process that focuses resources on a main structure and thus permits its continued existence. Other main dwellings were partitioned to accommodate the need for off campus student housing or simply for general population use because today not many people can afford to live in these once massive single-family spaces.

A hypothesis as to why main dwellings were handled in a more sensitive manner is that destroying the street-fronting, large residential buildings would alter a significant component of Charleston's landscape and would likely damage how people from outside of Charleston perceive the city. When people think of Charleston, South Carolina, images of grand homes of the wealthy planter and merchant classes from the Colonial and Antebellum period spring to mind. Destroying the most visible and often most opulent

architecture on a given urban lot would severely harm Charleston's sense of place as perceived today.

Another reason that the street-fronting buildings may have better survival rates than the back buildings is that the protections afforded buildings inside the historic district are limited to changes visible from the public right of way. Since many secondary buildings were designed to be out of sight, many are not protected by city ordinance in the way that the main dwellings are. This factor is relevant for the demolitions that occurred after 1931. In 1931 Charleston adopted its historic district and a protective ordinance. In 1966 the historic district, and attendant controls over demolitions, extended to include Harleston Village. Based on the study area and time period for this study, the 1931 ordinance appeared to have an influence over the area even though Harleston Village did not come under its protection until 1966. A majority of the blocks under investigation show a downward trend in demolition trend in possibly because the BAR, along with a change in preservation practice, caused this decrease in demolitions.

Creating an awareness for exactly how secondary buildings changed over time can create a more accurate historical representation of Charleston. Secondary buildings were an integral part of Charleston's built environment and, as the space of living and laboring for the pre-Antebellum enslaved population, represent a link to an under represented group. With less written documentation chronicling the former, the lives of enslaved Charlestonians and less of their material and built culture held up for preservation, the options to understand and retain the working and living places of these

groups of people are few and far between. In many instances information pertaining to the former enslaved population is closely linked to their former masters and their roles in the household. Maintaining a physical built link to this under represented group creates a greater awareness, opportunities to study, and a more accurate representation of how Charleston appeared according to the period of significance the city looks to portray.

When new development occurred, lot subdivision and combining of lots was a significant aspect of the built landscape that changed. Large lots became several smaller ones creating an even denser urban environment. Occasionally new lots would have a new main dwelling constructed and a back building from the original property would transfer hands to the new property created. Doing this takes the auxiliary building out of context and could damage the historical integrity of the building. For the sample, lots are combined primarily on the far east side for larger new construction of College of Charleston academic buildings. Subdivision of lots was not specifically calculated for this study but was observed outside of the sample but was evident in the study area.

On the other hand, some types of development in the area led to lots being combined into massive plots of lands sometimes encompassing a quarter to half of a city block. When these lots merged, the land was cleared of all previous buildings leaving in essence a clean palette for a planner, architect or designer to create a monumental building. This phenomenon can be seen on Sanborn Maps where the College of Charleston is located. Lots combine in blocks 1 and 2, which creates a distinction between the institutional practices of CofC and MUSC. MUSC tended to favor new construction rather than adaptive reuse. However, the majority of land MUSC is located

on is infilled and was the Ashley River up until 1973 showing that their impact on historic built resources when building is far less than College of Charleston. The majority of College of Charleston's campus footprint expansion happened between 1968-1979. Due to the college's location in already developed land as opposed to MUSC, the College of Charleston has had a greater impact on building footprints because of its location on the peninsula.

Macro Changes & Micro Changes to Urban Form

During the study period, the city of Charleston has several urban features that have experienced little to no change, and other areas of the city have dramatic changes influencing the city's urban form. While conducting the analysis of properties within Harleston Village and looking at the Charleston Peninsula as a whole, most streets are unchanged in orientation and many other physical properties. However, the labeling of a handful of streets has occurred. For example, what is now Legare Street was once called Friend Street. A directional component has been added to the beginning of the streets around the peninsula but none has occurred in the sample.

A significant change to Charleston has been the periodic infilling of the peninsula creating more land for development. Though non-central to the research question of this thesis, the study area for this thesis captured clear examples of infilling the Ashley River. The western portion of the study area in the second half of the 20th century is seen to gradually be infilled. Streets today that would be located in the Ashley River originally include anything west of Barre Street. One of the ways that the infilled nature of the land,

and later construction dates of the primary and secondary buildings in these areas, was a lack of subdividing main dwellings. In the region west of Gadsden Street there was next to no partitioning of primary buildings two blocks west of Gadsden Street, as compared to the seven blocks east of Barre Street. Other features of the built environment signal newer construction and distinguish the buildings of this portion of the study area, but were not under consideration in this thesis. Construction materials in this region consist of steel, CMU and other materials produced in the last fifty to one hundred years. Timber and brick masonry act as the primary building materials for buildings east of Barre Street. Architectural styles such as the Charleston Single House become less frequent moving from east to west across the peninsula, specifically west of Gadsden Street.

Using Sanborn Maps allow one to understand how a built environment changes over time both on a macro and micro scale. This study primarily focused on physical changes to the primary and secondary buildings, but there is also information embedded in the Sanborn Maps that can lead to how uses for secondary buildings change over time. Some of the Sanborn Maps use the letter "D" or dwelling, "A" for auto and "S" for store as shorthand notations to label numerous different types of buildings. A rare label applied to secondary buildings was the word "Servants;" this could have been used to identify enslaved quarters. Other more common labels applied to outbuildings were "kitchen," "carriage house," "wagon house," "storage," or "shed". Numerous times secondary buildings would be converted into a space for cars as the automobile became popular and easier to access. This can be seen at 101 Bull Street when the building seen here in 1902 year retains the same footprint, material listed, but changes in use. On the 1902 Sanborn

map a back building labeled “D” for dwelling is converted into a garage labeled “A” seen on the 1944 Sanborn Map. An easy way to see if a conversion had taken place was observed when a building had not been labeled in an earlier year and then in a later documentation year have an “A” assigned to it.

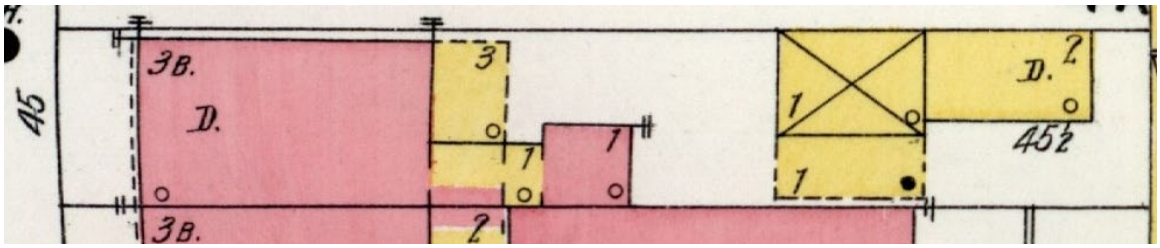

Figure 5.1: 1902 Sanborn map showing 45 ½ labeled as dwelling.

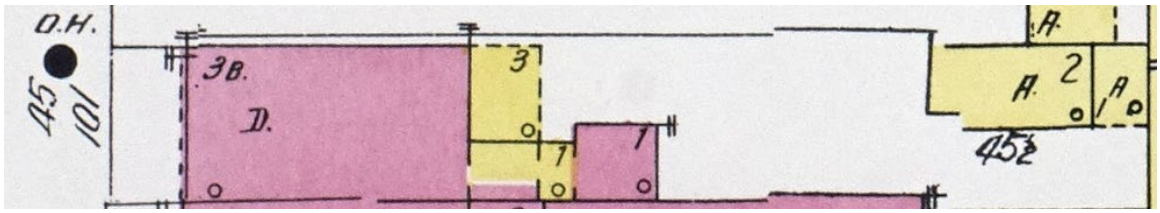

Figure 5.2: 1944 Sanborn map showing 45 ½ labeled as automotive space.

Key findings & Significance of Study

- The decrease in percent of demolition shown on the line graphs for secondary buildings shows a shift in preservation practice and ethics in the later part of the twentieth century.

- This thesis follows along with the shift in preservation that happened 50-70 years ago, paying closer attention to secondary buildings than previously given. However, both building types are preserved in Charleston, particularly later in the study period.

- Creates a database of properties documenting each property's building footprints and how they changed based on Sanborn Maps through tables producing using Microsoft Excel.

- Of 228 main dwellings studied from 1888 to 1973, 154 remained by the end of the study; of the 485 outbuildings studied from 1888 to 1973, 203 remained at the end of the study; in all 74 primary buildings were demolished while 282 secondary buildings were torn down.

- 68% of primary buildings and 42% of secondary buildings were demolished over the study period, contradicting the previously held hypothesis main dwellings were less vulnerable to change than secondary buildings.

- If a property experiences demolition, in Harleston Village, the whole site is usually cleared, instead of selective demolition of only back buildings.

- Demolition rates for main dwellings and secondary buildings are inverted from 1944-1955, and 1955-1973. The later half of the twentieth century is when a shift in preservation focus and ethics could have taken place.

- The western city blocks have larger differences in demolition percentages when comparing main dwellings to secondary buildings. This area was not developed till much later on, and with buildings that displayed lower levels of wealth. The western study blocks were an area for working families without servants, thus there are fewer secondary buildings to demolish

- Blocks 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 annual percentage for demolition of main dwellings follows the same trajectory from 1902-1944 and 1944-1955, but split off into two groups from 1955-1973. Blocks 4, 5, 6 seem to decrease or remain the same. However, Blocks 7 and 8 are the closest to MUSC causing the annual percentage for demolition of main dwellings to increase.

- BAR jurisdiction does not seem to influence the rate of demolition in the area because increased demolition rates in Blocks 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 shows developmental pressures affects all types of buildings not matter if there is

protective measure placed upon them limiting the amount of exterior change or not.

- Percent of partitioning for main dwellings is high in Blocks 1 (72%), 2 (80%), and 3 (85%) because of CofC's influence over the area. Partitioning in these first three blocks are attributed to faculty offices, Greek Life housing, and general student housing.

- The increase in demolition of main dwellings from 1955-1973 can be associated with the College's expansion whereas Block 1 experienced an increase in demolitions from 1888-1902 representing the College's first endeavor to expand.

- When moving from east to west the percent of partitioning for main dwellings decreases except in Block 6 (60%) increases for an unknown reason.

- Blocks 8 and 9 have a percent for partitioning of 0% showing there are not as many large historic dwellings in this area of the peninsula as compared to the remaining seven or there is an increase in wealth in this area now where an individual or single family can afford a dwelling in its entirety.

- The process developed here can be applied to other areas with their own built resources if there is a collection of Sanborn Maps available leading to another form of documentation of the built environment.

Future Research

This process of documenting the built environment and investigating change through time can be applied anywhere in the United States, and possibly in the world, provided that historic maps with a fairly high level of accuracy, or at least consistency, are available. Specific to Charleston this study can be used for the remaining portions not completed within this thesis. After the entire peninsula is completed a number of comparative studies can be undertaken. For example, a neighborhood can be compared to

an adjacent area or one established approximately the same time. Here neighborhoods can be identified if one were handled with less care than another as new development become a priority. On a micro scale an analysis could be conducted identifying streets in Charleston that saw a high degree of change compared to another. On a national scale, cities founded approximately around the same time can be compared to each other to see if one region of the United States has given more attention to maintaining its historic character as opposed to others where development as exerted more pressure to change.

A pilot investigation was completed comparing the volume of square footage for buildings from the year 1902 and 1944 for the city block bounded by Bull Street, Rutledge Avenue, Montagu Street, and Ashley Avenue. When calculating square footage for main dwellings and secondary buildings, piazzas were the main component of the built environment complicating the calculation of the square footage of buildings. Several times a main dwelling's building footprint would be increased, whereas the building footprint would decrease dramatically. For many main dwelling's whose footprint decreased, the difference was the piazza where that space was not primarily a living space. As a result, the aesthetic value, had decreased but the historic integrity of the bricks and mortar of the building did not lose value. Secondary building's footprint decrease had an effect on the brick-and-mortar value solely.

Other types of future research can center a take on a methodology with a greater emphasis on individual properties and their change over time. This method might include a heavier researched component including a chain of title, information on past owners, census data showing how many people lived at the property including both free and

enslaved, etc. Researching individuals may reveal written documentation detailing changes to their specific property most notably interior alterations. Types of resources utilized for this and the other types of information can be gathered from historical newspapers, family papers, or correspondence. Census data would play a significant role in this type of research and could facilitate an understanding of how each property may have functioned according to the scale of the buildings and the number of people who resided there.

APENDICES

George_St. Philips_Wentworth_Glebe	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	65 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling	Modern CofC Building	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1902-1944)	65 George	35 St. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	63 George (1888), 69 George (1902)	35 St. PHILIPS	Miain Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (102-1944	69 George	35 St. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1944)	69 George	35 St. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1888-1902)	69 George (1888), 61 George (1902)	35 St. PHILIPS	Vacant (1888)		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1902-1944)	61 George (1902)	35 St. PHILIPS	Office (1902)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1888-1944)	39 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Store		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1888-1944)	39 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Store		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1(1888-1944)	39 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Dwelling (1888)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1944)	39 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	37 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1944)	37 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1902)	37 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1888-1973)	35 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	Bennett Public School		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	COMM (1973)	35 St. Philips	35 St. PHILIPS	College of Charleston		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	33 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling	Modern CofC Building	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1944)	33 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1944)	33 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	31 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1944)	31 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Servants (1902)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1944)	31 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1944-1955)	31 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Classroom		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404067	COMM (1944-1955)	31 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Classroom		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1902)	29 1/2 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1902)	29 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1973)	29 St. Philips (1888), 29 1/2 St. Philips (1902-1955)	25 ST. PHILIPS	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS3 (1888-1902)	29 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS4 (1902-1973)	29 1/3 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS5 (1902-1973)	30 1/3 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS6 (1902-1973)	29 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS7 (1902-1973)	29 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS8 (1902-1973)	29 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	27 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1973)	27 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1955)	27 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-19073)	25 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwellng		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1902-1973)	25 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1973)	25 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	23 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD2 (1944-1973)	23 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1944)	23 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1944)	23 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1888-1944)	23 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	21 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD2 (1944-1973)	21 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1902)	21 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1944)	21 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1902-1944)	21 St. Philips	25 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	19 St. Philips	19 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1973)	19 1/2 St. Philips (1888), 19 St. Philips (1902-1973)	19 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1973)	19 St. Philips	19 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	17 St. Philips	17 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1973)	17 1/2 St. Philips (1888), 17 St. Philips (1902-1973)	17 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1973)	17 St. Philips	17 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	15 St. Philips	15 ST. PHILIPS	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1973)	15 1/2 St. Philips (1888), 15 St. Philips (1902-1973)	15 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1973)	15 St. Philips	15 ST. PHILIPS	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	8 Glebe (1888), 6 Glebe (1902-1973)	6 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1944)	8 Glebe (1888), 6 Glebe (1902-1973)	6 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1944)	8 1/2 Glebe (1888), 6 Glebe (1902-1973)	6 GLEBE	Kitchen (1888)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1902-1973)	6 Glebe	6 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS4 (1944-1955)	6 Glebe	6 GLEBE	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	12 Glebe	12 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1973)	12 1/2 Glebe (1888-1955)	12 GLEBE	Dwelling (1902-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	14 Glebe	14 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4570404067	SS1 (1888-1973)	14 1/2 Glebe	14 GLEBE	Dwelling (1902-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1888-1973)	14 Glebe	14 GLEBE	Wood House (1888), Shed (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	SS3 (1888-1973)	14 Glebe	14 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	20 Glebe	20 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1902-1944)	20 Glebe	20 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1944-1973)	20 Glebe	20 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1944-1973)	20 Glebe	20 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS4 (1944-1973)	20 Glebe	20 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS5 (1944-1973)	20 Glebe	20 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1944)	24 Glebe	22 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD2 (1888-1944)	22 Glebe	22 GLEBE	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD3 (1944-1973)	22 Glebe	22 GLEBE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1902)	24 Glebe	22 GLEBE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1944)	24 Glebe	22 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1902-1944)	22 Glebe	22 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	26 Glebe	26 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1902)	26 Glebe	26 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1973)	26 Glebe	26 GLEBE	Shed		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1944-1973)	26 Glebe	26 GLEBE	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	MD1 (1888-1973)	16 Glebe	16 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS1 (1888-1902)	16 Glebe	16 GLEBE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS2 (1902-1955)	16 1/2 Glebe (1888), 16 Glebe (1902-1955)	16 GLEBE	Storage (1888)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS3 (1902-1973)	16 1/2 Glebe (1902-1973)	16 1/2 GLEBE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404067	SS4 (1944-1955)	16 Glebe	16 GLEBE	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404067	SS5 (1955-1973)	16 Glebe	16 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404054	MD1 (1888-1973)	88 Wentworth	88 WENTWORTH	Main Dwelling (1888-1944), Library (1955), Office (1973)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404054	SS1 (1888-1973)	88 Wentworth	88 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404054	SS2 (1944-1955)	88 Wentworth	88 WENTWORTH	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404055	MD1 (1888-1973)	90 Wentworth	90 WENTWORTH	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404055	SS1 (1888-1973)	90 Wentworth	90 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404055	SS2 (1902-1944)	90 Wentworth	90 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570404058	MD1 (1888-1902)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Main Dwelling	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	MD2 (1902-1973)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS1 (1888--1902)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Wood House		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS2 (1902-1973)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS3 (1902-1973)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS4 (1902-1955)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404058	SS5 (1902-1955)	92 Wentworth	92 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570404058	MD1 (1888-1973)	94 Wentworth	94 WENTWORTH	Main Dwelling	Modern CofC Building	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404058	SS1 (1888-1973)	94 Wentworth	94 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404058	SS2 (1888-1973	94 Wentworth	94 WENTWORTH	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404058	COMM1 (1973)	94 Wentworth	94 WENTWORTH	Office		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	COMM2 (1973)	94 Wentworth	94 WENTWORTH	Commercial Space		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	COMM3 (1973)	94 Wentworth	94 WENTWORTH	Commercial Space		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	MD1 (1888-1973)	96 Wentworth	96 WENTWORTH	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404058	SS1 (1888-1973)	96 Wentworth	96 1/2 WENTWORTH	Piano Repairing (1888), Cobbler (1902), Store (1944), Dwelling (1955)	Modern CofC Building	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570404058	COMM1 (1973)	96 Wentworth	96 WENTWORTH	Commercial Space		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	MD1 (1888-1973)	4 Glebe	4 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS1 (1888-1973)	4 Glebe	4 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS2 (1944-1973)	4 Glebe	4 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570404058	SS3 (1944-1973)	4 Glebe	4 GLEBE	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

George_Glebe_Wentworth_Coming	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	67 George	67 GEORGE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	67 George	67 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1944)	69 George	67 GEORGE	Office		N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1902-1955)	67 George	67 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1955)	67 George	67 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1944)	15 Glebe (1888), 13 Glebe (1902)	N/A	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD2 (1944-1973)	15 Glebe or 15 Glebe A	N/A	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD3 (1944-1973)	13 A Glebe	N/A	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1902-1944)	K	N/A	Store		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1902-1944)	13 Glebe	N/A	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1944-1955)	15 Glebe or 15 Glebe A	N/A	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1973)	13 A Glebe	N/A	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	42 Coming	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling	Modern CofC Building	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1955)	42 Coming	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1902)	42 1/2 Coming	71 GEORGE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1888-1973)	42 1/2 Coming (1902-1955)	71 GEORGE	Dwelling (1902-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1955)	42 Coming	71 GEORGE	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	44 Coming	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1902)	44 Coming	71 GEORGE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1902-1944)	44 Coming	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1944-1973)	44 Coming	71 GEORGE	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1973)	44 1/2 Coming	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1902)	46 Coming	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	46 Coming	71 GEORGE	Store		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1973)	46 Coming	71 GEORGE	Sat.		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS3 (1902-1944)	46 Coming	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	77 George (1888), 79 (1902-1955)	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	77 George (1888), 79 (1902-1955)	71 GEORGE	Kitchen (1902), Dwelling (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS2 (1944-1973)	77 George (1888), 79 (1902-1955)	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	77 George	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD2 (1888-1973)	77 George	71 GEORGE	Hyphen		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1944-1973)	77 George	71 GEORGE	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1944)	75 1/2 George	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD2 (1944-1973)	75 George	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1944)	75 George	71 GEORGE	Store		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1944)	75 George	71 GEORGE	Shed		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1944-1973)	75 George	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Vacant		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS5 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS6 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS7 (1888-1944)	73 George or 71 George	71 GEORGE	Shed		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS8 (1888-1944)	11 1/2 (1888)	71 GEORGE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1944-1973)	73 George	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD2 (1944-1973)	71 A George	71 GEORGE	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1944-1955)	71 A George	71 GEORGE	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1944-1973)	73 1/2 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS3 (1944-1973)	73 1/2 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1973)	73 1/3 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS5 (1944-1973)	73 1/4 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS6 (1944-1973)	73 1/5 George	71 GEORGE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS7 (1944-1955)	73 1/6 George	71 GEORGE	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	11 Glebe	11 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD2 (1888-1902)	11 Glebe	11 GLEBE	Hyphen		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	11 1/2 Glebe	11 GLEBE	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1902)	11 1/3 Glebe	11 GLEBE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1888-1902)	11 Glebe	11 GLEBE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1973)	11 Glebe	11 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4570401027	MD2 (1888-1973)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Hyphen		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1973)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1888-1944)	9 1/2 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1888-1902)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS5 (1902-1944)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS6 1944-1973)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS7 (1944-1973)	9 Glebe	9 GLEBE	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1944)	32 Coming	32 COMING	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD2 (1944-1973)	32 Coming	32 COMING	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1944-1973)	32 Coming	32 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1944-1973)	32 Coming	32 COMING	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD2 (1902-1973)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Hyphen		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD3 (1944-1973)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Hyphen		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1902)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1902-1944)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1944-1973)	34 1/2 Coming	34 COMING	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1944-1955)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	SS5 (1944-1955)	34 Coming	34 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Main Dwellling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS3 (1888-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS4 (1902-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS5 (1944-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS6 (1944-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS7 (1944-1973)	36 Coming	36 COMING	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	38 Coming	38 COMING	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	38 Coming	38 COMING	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1902)	38 1/2 Coming	38 COMING	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS3 (1902-1944)	38 Coming	38 COMING	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401027	SS4 (1902-1973)	38 Coming	38 COMING	School Room (1902), Dwelling (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS5 (1944-1973)	38 Coming	38 COMING	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS6 (1944-1973)	38 Coming	38 COMING	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS7 (1944-1973)	38 Coming	38 COMING	Auto & Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD1 (1888-1973)	40 Coming	40 COMING	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401027	MD2 (1888-1973)	40 Coming	40 COMING	Hyphen		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	MD3 (1902-1973)	40 Coming	40 COMING	Hyphen		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS1 (1888-1973)	40 1/2 Coming	40 COMING	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS2 (1888-1973)	40 1/3 Coming	40 COMING	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401027	SS3 (1944-1955)	40 1/4 Coming	40 COMING	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401028	COMM1 (1888-1973)	7 Glebe	7 GLEBE ST	Methodist Church (1888), MT. Zion A.M.E. Church (1902-1973)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	MD1 (1888-1955)	3 Glebe	98 WENTWORTH ST	Main Dwelling	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401029	SS1 (1888-1944)	3 1/2 Glebe	98 WENTWORTH ST	Dwelling (1902)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401029	SS2 (1888-1902)	3 Glebe	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	SS3 (1944-1955)	3 Glebe	98 WENTWORTH ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401029	MD1 (1888-1973)	98 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Main Dwelling (1888-1944), Church Annex (1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	SS1 (1888-1973)	98 1/2 Wentworth (1888),98 Wentworth (1902-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary (1888-1902)Auto (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	SS2 (1888-1944)	98 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401029	SS3 (1973)	98 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	COMM1 (1888-1973)	102 Wentworth (1888-1902) 98 (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Grace Episcopal Church		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	COMM2 (1888-1973)	102 Wentworth (1888-1902) 98 (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Chapel (1888), Sunday School (1902-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	COMM3 (1902-1973)	102 Wentworth (1888-1902) 98 (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Sunday School (1902-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	COMM5 (1902-1973)	102 Wentworth (1888-1902) 98 (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	COMM6 (1944-1973)	102 Wentworth (1888-1902) 98 (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	COMM7 (1944-1973)	102 Wentworth (1888-1902) 98 (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	MD1 (1888-1973)	E (1888-1902), 104 Wentworth (1944-1973)	98 WENTWORTH ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	MD2 (1902-1973)	104 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Addition		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	MD3 (1902-1973)	104 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Addition		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	MD4 (1902-1973)	104 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Addition		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	MD5 (1973)	104 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Church Annex		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	SS1 (1888-1902)	104 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	SS2 (1944-1973)	104 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes

4570401029	MD1 (1888-1973)	106 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	SS1 (1888-1973)	106 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	SS2 (1888-1902)	106 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401029	SS3 (1902-1973)	106 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401029	SS4 (1902-1944)	106 Wentworth	98 WENTWORTH ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401030	MD1 (1888-1902)	26 Coming	26 COMING	Main Dwelling	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401030	MD2 (1902-1944)	26 Coming	26 COMING	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401030	MD3 (1902-1944)	26 Coming	26 COMING	Hyphen		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401030	MD4 (1944-1955)	26 Coming	26 COMING	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401030	MD5 (1902-1955)	110 Coming	26 COMING	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401030	MD6 (1902-1955)	108 Coming	26 COMING	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401030	SS1 (1888-1902)	110 1/2 Coming	26 COMING	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401030	SS2 (1888-1944)	108 1/2 Coming	26 COMING	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401030	SS3 (1902-1973)	110 Coming	26 COMING	Kitchen (1902), Dwelling (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401030	SS4 (1944-1955)	108 Coming	26 COMING	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401032	MD1 (1888-1973)	112 Wentworth (1888-1955), 114 Wentworth (1973)	114 WENTWORTH ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401032	MD2 (1902-1944)	24 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401032	MD3 (1902-1944)	24 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Hyphen		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401032	COMM1 (1888-1973)	144 Wentworth (1888), 22 Coming (1902-1973)	114 WENTWORTH ST	Store		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401032	SS1 (1888-1973)	22 1/2 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Dwelling (1888), Store (1902-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401032	SS2 (1888-1902)	24 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Kitchen		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401032	SS3 (1944-1973)	24 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401032	SS4 (1944-1973)	24 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Store		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401032	SS5 (1944-1973)	24 Coming	114 WENTWORTH ST	Stage		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401033	MD1 (1888--1973)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401033	SS1 (1888-1973)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401033	SS2 (1888-1944)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401033	SS3 (1888-1944)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401033	SS4 (1902-1944)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401033	SS5 (1944-1973)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401033	SS6 (1944-1973)	28 Coming	28 COMING ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401034	MD1 (1888-1973)	30 Coming	30 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401034	SS1 (1888-1944)	30 1/2 Coming	30 COMING ST	Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401034	SS2 (1944-1973)	30 Coming	30 COMING ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bull_Coming_Montagu_Pitt	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570401072	MD1 (1888-1973)	59 Coming	59 COMING ST	Store	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401072	SS1 (1888-1902)	59 Coming	59 COMING ST	Office		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401072	SS2 (1902-1944)	59 Coming	59 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401072	SS3 (1902-1944)	59 Coming	59 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401072	SS4 (1944-1955)	59 Coming	59 COMING ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401072	SS5 (1955-1973)	59 Coming	59 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401071	MD1 (1888-1973)	1 Bull (1888-1902), 5 Bull (1944-1973)	5 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401071	SS1 (1888-1973)	1 Bull (1888-1902), 5 Bull (1944-1973)	5 BULL ST	Secondary (1888-1902), Auto (1944-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401073	MD1 (1888-1973)	57 Coming	57 COMING ST	Main Dwelling (SODA FAC. BAST.)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401073	SS1 (1888-1902)	57 1/2 Coming	57 COMING ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401073	SS2 (1902-1944)	57 Coming	57 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401073	SS3 (1944-1973)	57 Coming	57 COMING ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401073	SS4 (1955-1973)	57 Coming	57 COMING ST	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401074	MD1 (1888-1902)	53 or 55 Coming	55 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401074	MD2 (1902-1973)	53 or 55 Coming	55 COMING ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401074	SS1 (1888-1944)	55 1/2 (1888)	55 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401075	MD1 (1888-1955)	51 Coming	45 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	CofC Grounds Office	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS1 (1888-1955)	51 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS2 (1888-1902)	51 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401075	MD1 (1888-1955)	49 Coming	45 COMING ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS1 (1888-1902)	49 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS2 (1902-1955)	49 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	MD1 (1888-1955)	47 Coming	45 COMING ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS1 (1888-1955)	47 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS2 (1888-1955)	47 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	MD1 (1888-1955)	45 Coming	45 COMING ST	Furniture Repair		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS1 (1888-1902)	45 Coming	45 COMING ST	Kitchen & Stables (1888)		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401075	SS2 (1902-1955)	45 Coming	45 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	SS3 (1944-1955)	45 Coming	45 COMING ST	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401075	COMM (1955-1973	45 Coming	45 COMING ST	Dry Cleaners		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401076	MD1 (1888-1973)	43 Coming	43 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401076	SS1 (1888-1973)	43 1/2 Coming	43 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401076	SS2 (1888-1902)	43 Coming	43 COMING ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401077	MD1 (1888-1973)	41 Coming	41 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401077	SS1 (1888-1944)	41 Coming	41 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401078	MD1 (1888-1973)	39 Coming	39 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401078	SS1 (1888-1973)	39 Coming	39 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401078	SS2 (1944-1973)	39 Coming	39 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401079	MD1 (1888-1973)	37 Coming	37 COMING ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401079	SS1 (1888-1902)	37 Coming	37 COMING ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401079	SS2 (1902-1944)	37 Coming	37 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401079	SS3 (1944--1955)	37 Coming	37 COMING ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401080	COM (1888-1973)	2 Montagu	2 MONTAGU ST	Store	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401080	COM (1902-1973)	2 Montagu	2 MONTAGU ST	Store		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401080	SS1 (1944-1973)	2 Montagu	2 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401081	MD1 (1888-1973)	4 Montagu	4 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401081	SS1 (1902-1944)	4 Montagu	4 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401081	SS2 (1902-1955)	4 Montagu	4 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401081	SS3 (1902-1955)	4 Montagu	4 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1955)		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401081	SS4 (1902-1973)	4 Montagu	4 MONTAGU ST	Auto (1944-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401081	SS5 (1944-1973)	4 Montagu	4 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1902-1955), Auto (1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401082	MD1 (1888-1973)	6 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Mian Dwelling (1888-1955), Office (1973)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401082	SS1 (1888-1973)	6 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401082	SS2 (1888-1902)	6 1/2 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Barn		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401082	SS3 (1888-1902)	6 1/4 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401082	SS4 (1944-1955)	6 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401082	SS5 (1944-1955)	6 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401082	SS6 (1944-1973)	6 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401082	SS7 (1888-1902)	6 1/3 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401082	SS8 (1888-1902)	6 1/3 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401082	SS9 (1902-1944)	4 1/2 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A

4570401082	SS10 (1902-1973)	4 1/2 Montagu	6 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401083	MD1 (1888-1901)	8 Montagu	8 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401083	MD2(1902-1973)	8 Montagu	8 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401083	SS1 (1888-1902)	8 1/2 Montagu	8 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401083	SS2 (1902-1955)	8 Montagu	8 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401083	SS3 (1944-1973)	8 Montagu	8 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401070	MD1 (1888-1973)	3 Bull (1888-1944), 9 Bull (1944-1973)	9 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401070	SS1 (1888-1973)	3 Bull (1888-1944), 9 Bull (1944-1973)	9 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401070	SS2 (1888-1973)	3 Bull (1888-1944), 9 Bull (1944-1973)	9 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401070	SS3 (1902-1973)	3 Bull (1888-1944), 9 Bull (1944-1973)	9 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401070	SS4 (1955-1973)	3 Bull (1888-1944), 9 Bull (1944-1973)	9 BULL ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401069	MD1 (1888-1973)	5 Bull (1888-1944), 11 Bull (1944-1973)	11 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401069	SS1(1888-1902)	5 Bull (1888-1944), 11 Bull (1944-1973)	11 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401069	SS2 (1888-1973)	5 Bull (1888-1944), 11 Bull (1944-1973)	11 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401069	SS3 (1902-1973)	5 Bull (1888-1944), 11 Bull (1944-1973)	11 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401069	SS4 (1902-1944)	5 Bull (1888-1944), 11 Bull (1944-1973)	11 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401068	MD1 (1888-1973)	7 Bull (1888-1902), 15 Bull (1944-1973)	15 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401068	SS1 (1888-1902)	7 1/2 Bull	15 BULL ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401068	SS2 (1902-1944)	7 Bull (1888-1902), 15 Bull (1944-1973)	15 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A
4570401068	SS3 (1944-1973)	7 Bull (1888-1902), 15 Bull (1944-1973)	15 BULL ST	Apartments		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401067	MD1 (1888-1973)	9 Bull (1888), 17 Bull (1944-1973)	17 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401067	SS1 (1888-1973)	9 Bull (1888), 17 Bull (1944-1973)	17 BULL ST	Seconday		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401067	SS2 (1888- 1902)	9 Bull (1888), 17 Bull (1944-1973)	17 BULL ST	Seconday		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401067	SS3 (1888-1902)	9 1/2 Bull (1888)	17 BULL ST	Seconday		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401067	SS4 (1902-1944)	K 1/2 Bull (1902-1944)	17 BULL ST	Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401067	SS5 (1944-1955)	9 Bull (1888), 17 Bull (1944-1973)	17 BULL ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401067	SS6 (1944-1973)	9 Bull (1888), 17 Bull (1944-1973)	17 BULL ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	MD1 (1888-1973)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401085	SS1 (1888-1973)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401085	SS2 (1888-1944)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS3 (1902-1973)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401085	SS4 (1902-1944)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS5 (1944-1973)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401085	SS6 (1973)	10 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	MD1 (1888-1902)	12 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	MD2 (1902-1973)	12 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS1 (1888-1902)	12 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS2 (1888-1973)	12 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS3 (1944-1973)	12 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS4 (1944-1973)	12 Montagu	12 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS1 (1888-1973)	32 1/2 Pitt	12 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401085	SS2 (1888-1973)	32 1/3 Pitt	12 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS3 (1888-1944)	32 1/4 Pitt	12 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401085	SS4 (1944-1973)	32 Pitt	12 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401155	SS1 (1888-1973)	11 Bull (1888) 19 Bull (1902-1973)	19 BULL ST	Secondary (1888), Servants (1902-1944), Apartments (1944-1973)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401155	SS2 (1888-1973)	11 Bull (1888) 36 1/2 Bull (1902-1973)	19 BULL ST	Secondary (1888), Servants (1902-1944), Apartments (1944-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401155	SS2 (1888-1944)	11 Bull (1888) 36 1/2 Bull (1902-1973)	19 BULL ST	Carriage House (1888)		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401066	MD1 (1888-1973)	36 Pitt	36 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401129	MD1 (1888-1973)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401129	MD1 (1973)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401129	SS1 (1888-1902)	34 1/2 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401129	SS2 (1888-1973)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401129	SS3 (1888-1973)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570401129	SS4 (1902-1955)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401129	SS5 (1902-1944)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401129	SS6 (1888-1944)	34 Pitt	34 PITT ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401128	MD1 (1888-1973)	32 Pitt	32 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401128	SS1 (1888-1973)	32 Pitt	32 PITT ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401128	SS2 (1944-1973)	32 Pitt	32 PITT ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401127	MD1 (1888-1973)	30 Pitt	30 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401127	MD2 (1944-1973)	30 Pitt	30 PITT ST	Addition		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401127	SS1 (1888-1902)	30 Pitt	30 1/2 PITT ST	Secondary (1888-1944), Dwelling 1944-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4570401127	SS2 (1888-1973)	30 1/2 Pitt	30 PITT ST	Dwelling (1902-1944), Auto (1944-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401127	SS3 (1944-1973)	30 Pitt	30 PITT ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	MD1 (1888-1902)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	MD2 (1902-1973)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	SS1 (1888-1902)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	SS2 (1902-1944)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570401086	SS3 (1902-1973)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	SS4 (1944-1973)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	SS5 (1944-1973)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401086	SS6 (1944-1955)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401086	SS7 (1944-1955)	14 Montagu	14 MONTAGU ST	Auto		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401087	MD1 (1888-1973)	16 Monatgu	16 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401087	SS1 (1902-1973)	16 1/2 Montagu	16 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401087	SS2 (1902-1973)	16 Monatgu (1888-1902), 16 1/2 Montagu (1944-1973)	16 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1888-1902), Dwelling (1944-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401087	SS3 (1902-1973)	16 Monatgu	16 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	MD1 (1888-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	SS1 (1888-1955)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570401126	SS2 (1888-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	SS3 (1888-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1888-1955), Dwelling (1955-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	SS4 (1888-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1888-1955), Dwelling (1955-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	SS5(1888-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1888-1955), Dwelling (1955-1973)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	SS6 (1944-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570401126	SS7 (1955-1973)	18 Montagu	18 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bull_Pitt_Montagu_Smith	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570302040	MD1 (1902-1973)	35 Pitt	35 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302040	SS1 (1944-1973)	35 1/2 Pitt	35 PITT ST	Dwelling/Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302040	SS2 (1973)	35 Pitt	35 PITT ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302039	SS1 (1902-1955)	39 Bull	41 BULL ST	Dwelling	N/A	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302039	SS2 (1944-1955)	39 Bull	41 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302039	MD1 (1973)	41 Bull	41 BULL ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302178	MD1 (1902-1973)	33 Ptt	33 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302178	SS1 (1902-1973)	33 Ptt	33 PITT ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302178	SS2 (1902-1973)	33 1/2 Ptt	33 PITT ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302178	SS3 (1902-1973)	33 Ptt	33 PITT ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302174			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302180			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302181			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302179			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302183			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302175			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302177			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302185			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302184			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302176			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302041			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302182			33 PITT ST			Not Documented			
4570302042	MD1 (1902-1973)	31 Pitt	31 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302042	SS1 (1902-1973)	31 1/2 Pitt	31 1/2 PITT ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302042	SS2 (1902-1944)	31 1/3 Pitt	31 PITT ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302043	MD1 (1902-1973)	29 Pitt	29 PITT ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302043	SS1 (1902-1955)	29 Pitt	29 PITT ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302044	MD1 (1902-1973)	20 Montagu	20 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302044	SS1 (1902-1973)	20 Montagu	20 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302044	SS2 (1902-1973)	20 Montagu	20 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302044	SS3 (1902-1973)	20 Montagu	20 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302045	MD1 (1944-1973)	22 Montagu	22 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302045	SS1 (1944-1973)	22 Montagu	22 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302045	SS2 (1944-1973)	22 Montagu	22 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302046	MD1 (1902-1973)	24 Monatgu	24 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302046	SS1 (1902-1973)	24 Monatgu	24 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302046	SS2 (1902-1973)	24 Monatgu	24 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302047	MD1 (1902-1973)	26 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302047	SS1 (1902-1973)	26 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302047	SS2 (1902-1973)	26 1/2 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Dwelling (1902-1944), (1955-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302047	SS3 (1902-1955)	26 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302047	SS4 (1902-1955)	26 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1955)		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302047	SS5 (1944-1955)	26 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302047	SS6 (1955-1973)	26 Montagu	26 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302048	MD1 (1902-1973)	28 Montagu	28 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302048	SS1 (1902-1944)	28 Montagu	28 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302048	SS2 (1944-1955)	28 Montagu	28 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302048	SS3 (1955-1973)	28 Montagu	28 MONTAGU ST	Hyphen		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302055	MD1 (1902-1973)	58 Smith	58 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A

4570302055	SS1 (1902-1973)	58 Smith	58 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302055	SS2 (1944-1973)	58 Smith	58 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302055	SS4 (1944-1955)	58 Smith	58 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302055	SS4 (1955-1973)	58 Smith	58 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302055	SS5 (1955-1973)	58 Smith	58 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302054	MD1 (1944-1973)	56 1/2 Smith	56 1/2 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302054	SS1 (1902-1944)	58 Smith	56 1/2 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302054	SS2 (1944-1955)	56 1/2 Smith	56 1/2 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302054	SS3 (1955-1973)	56 1/2 Smith	56 1/2 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302053	SS1 (1902-1944)	36 Montagu	56 SMITH ST	Secondary	No	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302053	SS2 (1902-1973)	36 Montagu	56 SMITH ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302049	MD1 (1902-1973)	30 Montagu	30 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302049	MD2 (1902-1973)	30 Montagu	30 MONTAGU ST	Hyphen		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302050	MD1 (1902-1973)	32 Montagu	32 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302195	MD1 (1902-1973)	34 Montagu	34 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302051			34 MONTAGU ST			Not Documented			
4570302192			34 MONTAGU ST			Not Documented			
4570302052	MD1 (1902-1973)	36 Montagu	54 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302038	MD1 (1902-1973)	15 Bull (1902)43 Bull (1944-1973)	43 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302038	SS1 (1902-1973)	15 Bull (1902)43 Bull (1944-1973)	43 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302038	SS2 (1902-1955)	15 Bull (1902)43 Bull (1944-1973)	43 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302038	SS3 (1902-1944)	15 Bull (1902)43 Bull (1944-1973)	43 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302038	SS4 (1955-1973)	15 Bull (1902), 43 Bull (1944-1973)	43 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302037	MD1 (1902-1955)	17 Bull (1902), 45 Bull (1944-1973)	45 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302037	SS1 (1902-1955)	17 Bull (1902), 45 Bull (1944-1973)	45 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302036	MD1 (1902-1973)	19 Bull (1902), 47 Bull (1944-1973)	47 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302036	SS1 (1902-1973)	19 Bull (1902), 47 Bull (1944-1973)	47 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302035	COM (1902-1973)	51 Bull	51 BULL ST	Reformed Episcal Church	N/A	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302035	SS1 (1902-1944)	51 Bull	51 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302035	SS2 (1902-1955)	49 Bull	51 BULL ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302035	SS3 (1902-1973)	51 Bull	51 BULL ST	Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302034	MD1 (1902-1973)	25 Bull (1902), 53 Bull (1944-1973)	53 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302034	SS1 (1902-1944)	25 Bull (1902), 53 Bull (1944-1973)	53 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302034	SS2 (1944-1973)	25 Bull (1902), 53 Bull (1944-1973)	53 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302033	MD1 (1902-1973)	68 Smith	68 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302033	SS1 (1902-1973)	68 Smith	53 C BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302033	SS2 (1944-1973)	68 Smith	68 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302033	SS3 (1973)	68 Smith	68 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302033	SS4 (1973)	68 Smith	68 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302058	MD1 (1902-1973)	66 Smith	64 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302058	SS1 (1944-1944)	66 Smith	64 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302058	SS2 (1973)	66 Smith	64 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302057	MD1 (1902-1944)	64 Smith	62 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302057	MD2 1902-1944)	62 Smith	62 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302057	MD3 (1944-1973)	62 Smith	62 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302057	SS1 (1944-1973)	62 Smith	62 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302056	MD1 (1902-1973)	60 Smith	60 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302056	SS1 (1902-1955)	60 Smith	60 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302056	SS2 (1902-1955)	60 Smith	60 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302056	SS3 (1902-1955)	60 Smith	60 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A

4570302056	SS4 (1955-1973)	60 Smith	60 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bull_Smith_Montagu_Rutledge	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570302186	MD1 (1902-1973)	104 Rutledge	104 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling (1902-1944), Offices (1955-1973)	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302186	SS1 (1902-1973)	104 Rutledge	104 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302186	SS2 (1902-1973)	104 Rutledge	104 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302186	SS3 (1902-1944)	104 Rutledge	104 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302186	SS4 (1902-1973)	104 Rutledge	104 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302186	SS5 (1944-1973)	104 Rutledge	104 RUTLEDGE AVE	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302189		104 Rutledge	79 BULL ST		Yes	Not Documented			
4570302187		104 Rutledge	77 BULL ST		Yes	Not Documented			
4570302188		104 Rutledge	81 BULL ST		Yes	Not Documented			
4570302116		104 Rutledge	N/A			Not Documented			
4570302097	MD1 (1944-1973)	75 Bull	75 BULL ST	Main Dwellinmg	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302097	SS1 (1944-1973)	75 Bull	75 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302098	MD1 (1902-1973)	36 Bull (1902), 73 Bull (1944-1973)	73 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302098	SS1 (1902-1944)	36 Bull (1902), 73 Bull (1944-1973)	73 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302098	SS2 (1944-1955)	36 Bull (1902), 73 Bull (1944-1973)	73 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302098	SS3 (1955-1973)	100 Rutledge	73 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302098	SS4 (1902-1944)	100 Rutledge	73 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302115	MD1 (1944-1973)	102 Rutledge	102 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302115	SS1 (1902-1944)	104 Rutledge (1902)	102 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302115	SS2 (1944-1973)	102 Rutledge	102 RUTLEDGE AVE	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302114	MD1 (1902-1973)	100 Rutledge	100 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling (1902-1955), Offices (1955-1973)	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302114	SS1 (1902-1973)	100 Rutledge	100 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302114	SS2 (1902-1973)	100 Rutledge	100 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302113	MD1 (1902-1973)	98 Rutledge	98 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302113	SS1 (1944-1955)	98 Rutledge	98 RUTLEDGE AVE	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302113	SS2 (1944-1973)	98 Rutledge	98 RUTLEDGE AVE	Auto (4 CARS)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302112	MD1 (1902-1973)	96 Rutledge	96 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling (1902-1944), Doctors Office/5-Apartments (1955-1973)	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302112	SS1 (1902-1973)	96 Rutledge	96 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302112	SS2 (1902-1973)	96 1/2 Rutledge	96 1/2 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary (Dwelling)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302112	SS3 (1902-1973)	96 1/2 Rutledge	96 1/2 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944), Dwelling (1955-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302111	MD1(1902-1973)	94 Rutledge	94 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling (1902), Charleston Free Library (1944-1955)	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302111	SS1 (1902-1973)	94 Rutledge, 94 1/2 Rutledge (1973)	94 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944), Office (1955), Dwelling (1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302111	SS2 (1902-1973)	94 Rutledge	94 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302111	SS3 (1902-1973)	94 Rutledge	94 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302111	SS4 (1902-1955)	94 Rutledge	94 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302110	MD1 (1902-1973)	40 Montagu	40 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling (1902), Apartments (1944-1973)	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302110	SS1 (1902-1973)	40 Montagu	40 MONTAGU ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302109	MD1 (1902-1973)	38 Montagu	38 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302109	SS1 (1902-1973)	38 Montagu	38 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302109	SS2 (1902)	38 Montagu	38 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302109	SS3 ((1944-1973)	38 Montagu	38 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302108	MD1 (1902-1973)	36 Montagu, 53 Smith	36 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302108	SS1 (1944-1973)	36 Montagu, 53 Smith	36 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302107	MD1 (1902-1973)	55 Smith	55 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302107	SS1 (1944-1973)	55 Smith	55 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302106	MD1 (1902-1973)	57 Smith	57 SMITH ST 57 1/2 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302106	SS1 (1902-1944)	57 Smith	57 SMITH ST 57 1/2 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302106	SS2 (1944-1973)	57 Smith	57 SMITH ST 57 1/2 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302105	MD1 (1902-1973)	59 Smith	59 SMITH ST	Mian Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302105	SS1 (1902-1973)	59 1/2 Smith	59 1/2 SMITH ST	Secondary (Dwelling)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302105	SS2 (1902-1955)	59 1/2 Smith	59 1/2 SMITH ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570302105	SS3 (1944-1973)	N/A	59 1/4 SMITH ST	Shed		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302104	MD1 (1902-1973)	69 Smith (1902), 63 Smith (1944-1973)	63 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling (1902), Apartments (1944-1973)	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302104	SS1 (1902-1973)	69 Smith (1902), 63 Smith (1944-1973)	63 SMITH ST	Secondary (1902), Apartments (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302104	SS2 (1944-1973)	69 Smith (1902), 63 Smith (1944-1973)	63 SMITH ST	Auto (5 CARS)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302099	MD1 (1902-1973)	33 Bull (1902), 71 Bull (1944-1973)	71 BULL ST	Main Dwelling (1902-1955), Doctors Office (1973)	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302099	SS1 (1902-1944)	33 Bull (1902), 71 Bull (1944-1973)	71 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570302099	SS2 (1944-1973)	33 Bull (1902), 71 Bull (1944-1973)	71 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302100	MD1 (1902-1973)	67 Bull	67 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302100	SS1 (1902-1955)	67 Bull	67 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302100	SS2 (1944-1955)	67 Bull	67 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302103	MD1 (1902-1973)	65 Smith	65 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A

4570302103	SS1 (1944-1955)	65 Smith	65 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570302101	SS1 (1902-1973)	67 Smith	65 BULL ST	Kitchen (1902), Dwelling (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302101	SS2 (1944-1973)	67 Smith	65 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302102	MD1 (1902-1973)	67 Smith	67 SMITH ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302102	SS1 (1944-1973)	67 Smith	67 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570302102	SS2 (1944-1973)	67 Smith	67 SMITH ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bull_Rutledge_Montagu_Ashley	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition	Square Footage 1902	Square Footage 1944
4570301074	MD1 (1902-1973)	110 Ashley	110 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4619.711	4619.711
4570301074	SS1 (1902-1955)	110 Ashley	110 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A	480.869	480.869
4570301074	SS2 (1902-1973)	110 Ashley	110 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	830.9696	830.9696
4570301074	SS3 (1973)	110 Ashley	110 ASHLEY AVE	Green House		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301075	MD1 (1902-1973)	51 Bull (1902) 107 Bull (1944-1973)	107 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4274.4234	4538.4754
4570301075	SS1 (1902-1973)	51 Bull (1902) 107 Bull (1944-1973)	107 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,423.36	1,423.36
4570301075	SS2 (1902-1973)	51 Bull (1902) 107 Bull (1944-1973)	107 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	250.5508	250.5508
4570301075	SS3 (1902-1973)	51 Bull (1902) 107 Bull (1944-1973)	107 BULL ST	Servants		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1985.6935	1985.6935
4570301075	SS4 (1902-1955)	51 Bull (1902) 107 Bull (1944-1973)	107 BULL ST	Secondary (1902), Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes	401.1166	401.1166
4570301163	MD1 (1902-1973)	49 Bull (1902), 105 Bull (1944-1973	105 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4544.8248	4544.8248
4570301163	SS1 (1902-1973)	49 Bull (1902), 105 Bull (1944-1973	105 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	762.3038	762.3038
4570301163	SS2 1902-1973)	49 Bull (1902), 105 Bull (1944-1973	105 BULL ST	Servants		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1520.6812	1520.6812
4570301076						Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301162						Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301165						Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301164						Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301077	MD1 (1902-1973)	47 Bull (1902), 103 Bull (1944-1973)	103 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4511.487	4511.487
4570301077	SS1 (1902-1973)	47 Bull (1902), 103 Bull (1944-1973)	103 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	756.6682	756.6682
4570301077	SS1 (1902-1973)	47 Bull (1902), 103 Bull (1944-1973)	103 BULL ST	Servants		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	2668.4187	2668.4187
4570301186						Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301185						Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301078	MD1 (1902-1973)	45 Bull (1902), 101 Bull (1944-1973)	101 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4427.1855	4427.1855
4570301078	SS1 (1902-1973)	45 Bull (1902), 101 Bull (1944-1973)	101 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	130.8789	130.8789
4570301078	SS2 (1902-1973)	45 Bull (1902), 101 Bull (1944-1973)	101 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.9711	67.9711
4570301078	SS3 (1902-1973)	45 Bull (1902), 101 Bull (1944-1973)	101 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	210.192	210.192
4570301078	SS4 (1902-1944)	45 Bull (1902), 101 Bull (1944-1973)	101 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	464.0835	0
4570301078	SS5 (1902-1944)	45 Bull (1902), 101 Bull (1944-1973)	101 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	139.4306	0
4570301122	MD1 (1902-1973)	45 1/2 Bee Range (1944-1955), 2 Wasbee Range	2 WASBEE RANGE	Dwelling (1902), Auto (1944-1973)	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	937.926	937.926
4570301122	SS1 (1944-1955)	45 1/2 Bee Range (1944-1955), 2 Wasbee Range	2 WASBEE RANGE	Auto (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	161.5661
4570301136	MD1 (1902-1973)	43 Bull (1902), 99 Bull (1944-1973)	99 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	5944.5277	5944.5277
4570301136	SS2 (1944-1973)	43 Bull (1902), 99 Bull (1944-1973)	99 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	239.5005
4570301139			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301138			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301137			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301079	SS1	43 Bull (1902), 99 Bull (1944-1973)	99 BULL ST	Servants		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	2850.1046	3019.9732
4570301135			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301140			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301157			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301134			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301141			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301142			99 BULL ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301133	SS1 (1902-1973)	105 Rutledge	97 BULL ST	Dwelling (1944), Offices (1955-1973)	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1008.667	1008.667
4570301132	MD1 (1902-1973)		105 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4611.45975	4611.45975
4570301132	MD2 (1902-1973)		105 RUTLEDGE AVE	Hyphen		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.7727	70.7727
4570301158			105 RUTLEDGE AVE			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301104			105 RUTLEDGE AVE			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301131			105 RUTLEDGE AVE			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301105	COMM1 (1944-1973)	103 Rutledge	103 RUTLEDGE AVE	Office	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2438.5832
4570301105	SS1 (1902-1944)	105 Rutledge	103 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	1428.3952	0
4570301106	MD1 (1902-1973)	101 Rutledge	101 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling, Offices (1973)	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	5374.3326	5374.3326
4570301106	SS1 (1902-1973)	101 Rutledge	101 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1131.7412	1131.7412
4570301106	SS2 (1902-1973)	101 Rutledge	101 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	215.838	215.838
4570301106	SS3 (1902-1944)	101 Rutledge	101 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	118.4937	0
4570301106	SS4 (1902-1973)	101 Rutledge	101 RUTLEDGE AVE	3 Cars (1944-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1511.4688	1511.4688
4570301106	SS5 (1902-1944)	101 Rutledge	101 RUTLEDGE AVE	Glass (1902)		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	125.7731	0
4570301107	MD1 (1902-1973)	97 Rutledge	97 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	4525.09715	4525.09715
4570301107	SS1 (1902-1973)	97 Rutledge	97 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1512.3716	1512.3716
4570301108	MD1 (1902-1973)	95 Rutledge	95 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling, Offices (1955-1973)	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	3605.3379	3605.3379
4570301108	SS1 (1902-1973)	95 Rutledge	95 1/2 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1063.6708	1063.6708
4570301108	SS2 (1902-1973)	95 Rutledge	95 RUTLEDGE AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	536.1562	536.1562
4570301109	MD1 (1902-1973)	93 Montagu	91 RUTLEDGE AVE	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	9569.1995	10058.00405
4570301110	MD1 (1902-1973)	42 Montagu	42 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1357.337	1357.337
4570301110	SS1 (1944-1973)	42 Montagu	42 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	305.1846
4570301111	MD1 (1902-1973)	44 Montagu	44 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	3432.2381	3432.2381

4570301111	SS1 (1902-1955)	44 Montagu	44 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A	150.882	150.882
4570301112	MD1 (1944-1973)	46 Montagu	46 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5282.1258
4570301113	MD1 (1944-1973)	46 1/2 Montagu	46 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1579.9584	1579.9584
4570301113	SS1 (1902-1973)	46 1/2 Montagu	46 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	525.3264	255.4315
4570301113	SS2 (1902-1973)	46 1/2 Montagu	46 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Auto (5 Cars)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	893.4975	623.6026
4570301113	SS3 (1902-1944)	46 1/2 Montagu	46 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	673.8833	0
4570301124	SS1 (1902-1944)	48 1/2 Montagu	48 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Secondary	Yes	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	675.7625	0
4570301124	SS2 (1944-1973)	48 1/2 Montagu	48 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	172.4522
4570301123	SS1 (1902-1944)	48 1/2 Montagu	48 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301123	SS2 (1944-1973)	48 1/2 Montagu	48 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	217.7947
4570301187	MD1 (1902-1973)	48 Montagu	48 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	3181.0454	3181.0454
4570301114			48 MONTAGU ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301188			48 MONTAGU ST			Not Documented				N/A	N/A
4570301189	MD1 (1944-1973)	50 Montagu (1944-1973)	50 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1495.7333
4570301070	MD1 (1902-1973)	98 Ashley (1902-1973)	98 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	2840.86745	3378.7918
4570301070	SS1 (1902)	98 Ashley	98 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	293.7004	0
4570301070	SS2 (1944-1973)	98 Ashley	98 ASHLEY AVE	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	218.2078
4570301071	MD1 (1902-1973)	100 Ashley	100 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	1728.7715	1728.7715
4570301071	SS1 (1902-1973)	100 Ashley	100 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	449.41535	449.41535
4570301071	SS2 (1944-1955)	100 Ashley	100 ASHLEY AVE	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	231.2482
4570301072	MD1 (1902)	102 Ashley	102 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	1994.41735	0
4570301072	MD2 (1944-1973)	102 Ashley	102 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	4147.0465
4570301072	SS1 (1902)	102 Ashley	102 ASHLEY AVE	Shed		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	942.5925	0
4570301072	SS2 (1944-1973)	102 Ashley	102 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	92.2199
4570301072	SS3 (1944-1955)	102 Ashley	102 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	175.0416
4570301072	SS4 (1944-1955)	102 Ashley	102 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	105.5342
4570301073	MD1 (1902-1944)	A 1/2 (1902)	104 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	1166.8677	0
4570301073	MD2 (1902-1944)	A (1902)	104 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	435.1963	0
4570301073	MD3 (1944-1973)	104 Ashley	104 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3942.4429
4570301073	SS1 (1902-1944)	B (1902)	104 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A	206.7423	0

Bull_Ashley_Montagu_Gadsden	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570301128			50 GADSDEN ST		Yes	Not Documented			
4570301127	MD1 (1902-1955)	71 Bull (1902), 141 Bull (1944-1955)	50 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301127	MD2 (1902-1955)	69 Bull (1902), 139 Bull (1944-1955)	50 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301127	MD3 (1902-1955)	67 Bull (1902), 137 Bull (1944-1955)	50 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301127	MD4 (1902-1955)	65 Bull (1902), 133 Bull (1944-1955)	50 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301127	SS1 (1944-1955)	71 Bull (1902), 141 Bull (1944-1955)	50 GADSDEN ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301126	MD1 (1902-1955)	50 Gadsden	48 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301126	SS1 (1973)	Unmaked 1973 was 50 Gadsden	48 GADSDEN ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301060	MD1 (1902-1955)	48 Gadsden	48 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301059	MD1 (1902-1955)		46 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301059	MD2 (1973)		46 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Yes
4570301059	SS1 (1944)		46 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570301058	MD1 (1902-1973)	44 Gadsden	44 GADSDEN ST & 44 1/2 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301058	SS1 (1902-1973)	44 1/2 Gadsden	44 1/2 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301058	SS2 (1944)	44 Gadsden	44 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570301057	MD1 (1902-1973)	60 Montagu	60 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301057	SS1 (1902-1973)	60 1/2 Montagu	40 GADSDEN ST	Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301057	SS2 (1902-1955)	60 Montagu	N/A	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570301057	SS3 (1902-1955)	60 Montagu	N/A	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570301057	SS4 (1902-1973)	60 Montagu	42 GADSDEN ST	Secondary (1902), Auto(1944-1973), Dwelling (1955), Office (1973)	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301057	SS5 (1902-1973)	60 Montagu	N/A	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301057	SS6 (1902-1973)	60 Montagu	N/A	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301057	SS7 (1902-1973)	60 Montagu	N/A	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301057	SS8 (1973)	60 1/2 Montagu	N/A	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301156	SS1 (1902-1973)	54 Montagu	56 MONTAGU ST	CLASS RME.	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301156	SS2 (1944-1973)	54 Montagu	56 MONTAGU ST	CLASS RME.		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301062	MD1 (1902-1973)	54 Montagu	54 MONTAGU ST & 54 1/2 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301061	MD1 (1902-1973)	129 Bull	129 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301061	MD2 (1902-1973)	129 Bull	129 BULL ST	Hyphen		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301061	SS1 (1902-1973)	129 Bull	129 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301061	SS2 (1902)	129 Bull	129 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570301061	SS3 (1902)	129 Bull	129 BULL ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570301061	SS4 (1944-1973)	129 Bull	129 BULL ST	Auto		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301144	STR1 (1902-1973)	125 Bull	127 BULL ST	Avery Institute (1902-1955), Palmer College (1955-1973)	N/A	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301144	MD1 (1902-1973)	57 Bull (1902), 121 Bull (1944-1973)	127 BULL ST	Dwelling (1902-1955), Womens Dorm (1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301144	SS1 (1902-1973)	57 Bull (1902), 121 Bull (1944-1973)	127 BULL ST	Secondary (1902-1944), Office (1955), Womens Dorm (1973		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301144	SS2 (1902-1973)	57 Bull (1902), 121 Bull (1944-1973)	127 BULL ST	Secondary (1902-1955), Womens Dorm (1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301063	MD1 (1902-1973)	119 Bull	109 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301063	SS1 (1902-1973)	119 Bull (1902-1944), 117 Bull (1955-1973)	109 ASHLEY AVE	Storage (1944) Offices (1955-1973)		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301160	MD1 (1902-1973)	109 Ashley (1902-1955), 107 or 109 Ashley (1973)	107 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	Yes	Not Documented	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570301160	SS1 (1902-1944)	109 Ashley (1902-1955), 107 or 109 Ashley (1973)	107 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Unchanged	Yes	N/A
4570301160	SS2 (1902)	109 Ashley (1902-1955), 107 or 109 Ashley (1973)	107 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570301160	SS3 (1955-1973)	109 Ashley (1902-1955), 107 or 109 Ashley (1973)	107 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Unchanged
4570301161	N/A	N/A	105 ASHLEY AVE	N/A	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301065	MD1 (1944-1973)	103 Ashley	103 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301115	MD1 (1944-1973)	101 Ashley	101 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301115	SS1 (1944-1973)	101 Ashley	101 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301066	MD1 (1944-1973)	99 Ashley	99 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301066	SS1 (1944-1973)	99 Ashley	99 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301066	SS1 (1944-1973)	99 Ashley	99 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301067	MD1 (1944-1973)	97 Ashley	97 ASHLEY AVE	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570301067	SS (1944-1973)	97 Ashley	97 ASHLEY AVE	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bull_Gadsden_Montagu_Barre	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570204017	MD1 1973	48 Barre	48 BARRE ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570204064	Modern	N/A	46 BARRE ST	Modern	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570204016	MD1 (1955-1973)	44 Barre	44 BARRE ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204057	SS1 (1902-1973)	66 1/2 Montagu	40 BARRE ST	Storage	No	Not Documented	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204057	SS2 (1902-1944)	64 Montagu	40 BARRE ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570204057	SS3 (1902-1944)	64 Montagu	40 BARRE ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570204057	SS4 (1902-1944)	64 Montagu	40 BARRE ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570204057	SS5 (1902-1944)	64 Montagu	40 BARRE ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570204058	SS1 (1902-1944)	64 Montagu	42 BARRE ST	Secondary	No	Not Documented	Unchanged	Yes	N/A
4570204015	MD1 (1902-1973)	64 Montagu	64 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Unchanged
4570204014	MD1 (1902-1973)	33 Gadsden or 62 Montagu	62 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Unchanged	Unchanged	N/A
4570204014	MD2 (1944-1973)	37 Gadsden	62 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204014	SS1 (1902-1944)	33 Gadsden	62 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204014	SS2 (1902-1944)	33 Gadsden	62 MONTAGU ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204014	SS3 (1944-1955)	33 Gadsden	62 MONTAGU ST	Shed		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570204013	MD1 (1944-1973)	39 Gadsden	39 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204013	SS1 (1902-1944)	33 Gasden	39 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204013	SS2 (1955-1973)	39 Gadsden	39 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	Unchanged
4570204012	MD1 (1902-1973)	41 Gadsden	41 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204012	SS1 (1944-1955)	41 Gadsden	41 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Yes	N/A
4570204011	MD1 (1902-1973)	43 Gadsden	43 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Unchanged	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204011	SS1 (1902-1944)	43 Gadsden	43 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204011	SS2 (1902-1944)	43 Gadsden	43 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204011	SS3 (1944-1973)	43 1/2 Gadsden	43 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204010	MD1 (1902-1944)	45 Gadsden	45 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204010	MD2 (1944-1973)	45 Gadsden	45 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Yes
4570204010	MD3 (1973)	45 Gadsden	45 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A
4570204010	SS1 (1944-1955)	45 Gadsden	45 GADSDEN ST	Secondary		Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Yes
4570204009	MD1 (1902-1944)	49 1/2 Gadsden	47 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204009	OB1 (1902-1944)	49 1/2 Gadsden	47 GADSDEN ST	Outbuilding		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204009	MD2 (1944-1973)	47 Gadsden	47 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	New Construction	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204009	MD3 (1944-1973)	47 Gadsden	47 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	New Construction	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204008	MD1 (1902-1944)	49 Gadsden	49 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204008	MD2 (1944-1973)	49 Gadsden	49 GADSDEN ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	Unchanged	Unchanged
4570204008	OB1 (1902-1944)	49 Gadsden	49 GADSDEN ST	Outbuilding		Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204018	OB1 (1902-1944)	49 Gadsden	143 BULL ST	Outbuilding	No	Not Documented	Yes	N/A	N/A
4570204018	OB2 (1944-1955)	49 Gadsden	143 BULL ST	Outbuilding		Not Documented	Yes	Yes	N/A
4570204018	MD1 (1955-1973)	143 Bull	143 BULL ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	N/A	N/A	N/A

Bull_Barre_Montagu_Halsey	Building Code	Sanborn Address	Current Address	Building Description	Subdivided as of 2021	1888-1902 Demolition	1902-1944 Demolition	1944-1955 Demolition	1955-1973 Demolition
4570204037	Modern	N/A	56 HALSEY BLVD	Modern	N/A	Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204038	MD1 (1955-1973)	153 Bull	153 BULL ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204038	MD2 (1955-1973)	155 Bull	153 BULL ST	Main Dwelling		Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204039	MD1 (1955-1973)	45 Barre	43 BARRE ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204040	MD1 (1944-1973)	2 Barre	41 BARRE ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204040	SS1 (1944-1973)	2 Barre	41 BARRE ST	Secondary		Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204041	MD1 (1944-1973)	68 Montagu	68 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A
4570204042	MD1 (1955-1973)	70 Montagu	72 MONTAGU ST	Main Dwelling	No	Not Documented	Not Documented	N/A	N/A

Appendix B

Halsey Map of Charleston

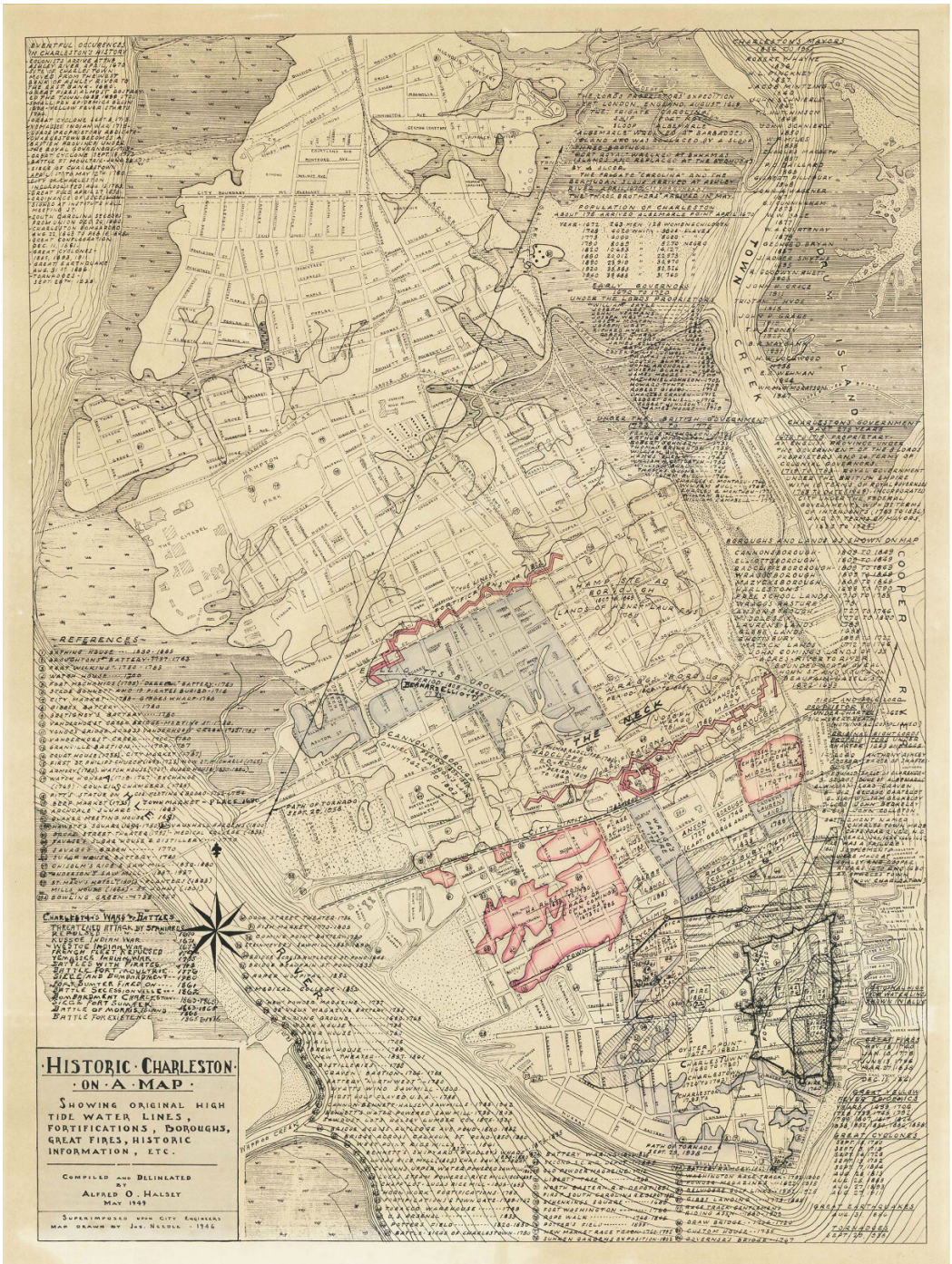

Figure B.1 Historic Charleston on a Map, created 1946 by Alfred Halsey

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